

Worthy Evenings at Jefferson School

The Worker - New York, N.Y.
By ANN SEYMOUR
8-27-44

There were cheers at the close of last Sunday night's program at the Jefferson School. A capacity audience, one out of every ten of them a service man or woman, had just come to the end of a stirring session of "Songs and Verse of the Fighting Peoples," which had had the passion and depth of feeling of an Ehrenburg dispatch.

This unusual program was the eighth so far this summer in a series of "Sunday Eve Parties," that stretches without a break all the way back to last January, when the Jefferson School first opened its doors. So successful and stimulating have these parties been that a great many people have made them their regular Sunday night "what-to-do" and are to be found in the audience every time, without fail.

The aim of last Sunday's program was to show how the nations now taking part in the global war against fascism have expressed their hatred of the enemy and their hopes for the future in their songs and in the poems that have been written, often right in the heat of the battle, by their poets and writers. Spain, France, Germany, the Soviet Union and the United States were the countries represented.

SONGS OF THE PEOPLE

Among the songs which thousands in this country have come to know and to love during the last ten years, and which appeared on this program were: Vive La Quince Brigada, a tribute to the International Brigades that gathered from all corners of the globe in 1937 and 1938 to aid the people of Spain in their fight; Die Moorsoldaten (The Peat-Bog Soldiers), an anonymous composition that came right out of the German concentration camps, and which speaks of the day when the victims of Nazi brutality will "no more march to the bogs with their spades"; Soviet Land, first sung in this country by Paul Robeson in 1940, and Earl Robinson's brilliant new Free and Equal Blues, with its great discovery that "you can't overthrow the circulatory system" with any false "scientific" doctrines about the differences between Negro and white blood, or any other bloods—that, in fact, you just can't tell the difference between one man and another "once their skin's off."

8-27-44



HOWARD FAST

The songs were sung by 25 members of the Jefferson Chorus, a group of 75 singers, most of whom were originally part of the American People's Chorus, and who now use the Jefferson School as their center. An amateur group, composed of working men and women of all ages and nationalities, they have been rehearsing twice a week under the direction of Horace Grennell, and have achieved an amazingly high standard of performance.

READING OF POEMS

Paralleling the songs for each country on Sunday's program was a group of poems, read with accompanying commentary by Harold Collins of the Jefferson School staff. The poems were drawn chiefly from three volumes: And Spain Sings, a collection that appeared during the peak of the war in Spain and which enlisted the efforts of all of America's leading poets; War Poems of the United Nations, which appeared this year under the editorship of Joy Davidman, herself one of America's outstanding poets and a frequent guest of the school, and Norman Rosten's The Fourth Decade.

Poetry reading may still connote "soft lights and slow music" to people. But the anti-fascist passion of these poems quickly swept aside any such picture on Sunday night.

The entire program reflected the kind of activity which the school has been carrying on for popular enlightenment. Future Sunday evenings will be devoted, for example, to a symposium on Howard Fast's remarkable new Reconstruction



PAUL ROBESON

novel Freedom Road, in which Mr. Fast will discuss the period with Doxey Wilkerson of the People's Voice, and W. E. B. DuBois, author of Black Reconstruction, and to round-tables on The Press, with Sender Garlin as chairman; on The Movies, with John McManus of PM and several guests from Hollywood, and on Social Legislation, under the leadership of Albert Deutsch.

The Fast symposium, on Sept. 10, will coincide with the opening of registration for the new term, to begin on Sept. 11. The term itself will open on Monday, Sept. 25, with 125 courses in history, economics, trade unionism, politics, languages, arts and sciences.

One popular teacher is going to be absent from the ranks of the Jefferson School faculty this fall: Kumar Goshal, author of The Peoples of India, who is about to begin a nation-wide lecture tour. His final appearance at the school will be on tonight's program, where he will speak on The Arts and Literature of India. After his talk, which will be illustrated with recordings and prints, Mr. Goshal is to be feted at a farewell party.

Howard Fast Speaks
Daily Worker - New York, N.Y.
9-16-44

Howard Fast will make his first public appearance since the publication of his significant new novel Freedom Road when he discusses his new book at the Congress Casino, 168 W. 132 St. on Sunday Sept. 17 at 3 p.m. at a meeting sponsored by the George Washington Carver School.



C.-J. Photo.

SHARING an arithmetic book are Mrs. Mattie Raymond, Beecher Terrace, and Morris Edwards, 1436 S. 3d, rear, 6th-grade night-school students at Central Colored High School.

Night School Students Mostly Parents of G. I.'s

By MARION PORTER.

A couple of corporals and a sergeant now overseas are pretty surprised at the elegant phrasing and handwriting contained in recent letters from home.

They don't know that their parents, Morris Edwards, 52, janitor, 1436 S. 3d, rear, and Mrs. Mattie Raymond, 58, day worker, 455 Simmons Court India. Mrs. Raymond's boy, Sgt. Beecher Terrace, are among the Herbert L. Raymond, is in the Pacific. All three are former students at Central High.

Attendance Shows Increase.
At the Negro high school, more

than 400 students are taking courses ranging from the elementary subjects through high school, four nights a week. Night school enrollment has almost doubled this year, said Atwood S. Wilson. Edwards sons are Cpl. Morrisa domestic worker two days out R. Edwards now in France, and of the week, understands. Five Cpl. Arthur Edwards now in other men and women in the

of the Negro to American life, and post-war problems and perspectives for the Negro in American life will be presented. A wide range of noted leaders, in different phases of American life are being invited to lead discussions on the several topics included in the course. Among the Negro American life today, the Negro and organized labor, contributions

The People's Voice Course on Negro At Carver School

A five-day course on the Negro and the Nation is being sponsored jointly by the Carver School, the Jefferson School and The People's Voice. Sessions will be held

Both Edwards and Mrs. Raymond were prompted to attend night school when their day's work was over so they could "write to the boys."

It's No Easy Chore.
It isn't easy for either to come to school after working all day. Classes begin at 6 and last until 10 p.m. Sometimes they are late, but their teacher, Mrs. Martha Taylor, 2235 Magazine, who is

Edward Lewis, secretary of the New York Urban League; Thomas Richardson, national vice-president of the United Federal Workers of America (CIO); Miss Gwendolyn Bennett, director of the Carver School; Dr. William Alpheus Hunton, educational director of the Council on African Affairs; and Doxey A. Wilkerson, executive editor of the People's Voice.

The course is open to the general public at a charge of \$5 per the series of lecture-discussions. Registrations are being accepted at the Carver School and at the Jefferson School, 575 6th, av.

Atlanta Daily World Ga. Citizenship Schools

The annual Citizenship Schools, now being conducted jointly by a number of participating civic organizations, place at the disposal of our people a great reservoir of practical knowledge and rich experience to be gained through the instructors who are giving their time and talents freely in the fond hope that many more of our people will consider the place and importance of such training for responsible and intelligent citizenship. Those in charge of the schools have announced that formal graduation exercises will be held this year, and that certificates of promotions will be awarded to all who attend for the full six weeks' duration.

It should not be necessary for us to urge upon our people the extreme importance for such training. In almost every community our unreponsiveness to intelligent and effective participation in local government, grows more disturbing with time. Harry McAlpin, our Washington Correspondent, in his column Uncovering Washington, strikes a significant and timely chord which should be heeded by Atlanta Negroes. Deploring this apathy of Negroes generally, he says: "Some means of educating them to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship must be found and used. The greatest medium now at our fingertips is the Church. Regrettably however, most of our churches, particularly those in the rural communities, are busy telling the people how to die rather than how to live.

"Our preachers, because of the religious tenor of the Negro, are in a peculiar position of leadership. But no group, and I give credit to individual exceptions, shoulders such a grave responsibility with less grace than the clergy. I can see no religious fault with varying the sermon on the Mount now and then, with a sermon on the ballot, on the dignity of work, and on the abolition of fear. But how do we educate our preachers?" concludes Mr. McAlpin.

Fortunately for Atlanta, some of our most vigorous and effective workers for citizenship education are found among our preachers. The schools being sponsored now are receiving laudable support from many of our ministers. Nevertheless, by and large, there are still far too many of our Atlanta ministers who fit into the picture graphed by Mr. McAlpin.

Carver School Offers New, Practical Courses

1-29-44

Registration for the winter term at the George Washington Carver School 57 West 125th Street, will begin on Monday, January 24, with classes opening the following week, Tuesday, February 1. The tuition fee remain \$2 a course in this people's institute. Anyone can come to the school regardless of previous training or experience, as there are no entrance requirements. Many trade unions and churches are assisting in interesting their membership in attending classes at the School.

Several new courses, designed to meet the needs of the community, have been added to the curriculum. These include a course in Current Problems of the Negro, coordinated by Dr. Channing Tobias of the National Office of the YMCA. Other new classes are "Current Books and Social Problems", coordinated by Mrs. Dorothy R. Homer of the 135th Street Library; Psychology, taught by Mrs. Mamie Phipps Clarke; building on 125th street. It stretches a series of lectures by doctors and "Health for the Citizens" without through what must originally be a series of lectures by doctors.

In the cultural area, a Music Appreciation course, coordinated by Irwin Freundlich will present both living musicians and recorded music. In addition to the drawing, painting and sculpture of the Art Workshop, there will be a course in Art Appreciation, conducted by Walter Pach, internationally famous artist, critic and lecturer. 1-29-44

Among the practical courses offered, Richard Crosscup of the Walden School will again teach How to Write Good English; Mrs. Elizabeth White is dividing herin connection with the school. There are two sections, one for beginners and one for advanced people; and a new class is being offered, How to Make a Hat, taught by Miss Zelma Velasco.

It was the students' own idea to organize a student council and to invite their friends to the free current events and music forums. They thought Christmas was a good time to give a party, so they gave one. The school has caught on because of the idea behind it and the students have helped fulfill one of its aims, that of being an educational

Harlem's Carver School Draws Capacity Classrooms

By RAMONA LOWE
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—People in Harlem are enthusiastic about the George Washington Carver school. It's not yet six months old, but almost everybody knows about it and it will probably be filled to capacity when the second term gets underway this week.

It's an unpretentious school situated "one flight up" in a shabby building on 125th street. It stretches over eight dreary rooms. But they aren't dreary anymore—partly because the eight rooms have pastel tinted walls.

Artists interested in the school got together and decided on a color scheme and painted the walls themselves. Then they hung pictures loaned by young artists like Spinky Alston, pictures that radiate the vitality of the Negro people. And the rooms aren't dreary partly because a young minister rolled up his sleeves and glued together chairs for the prospective students to sit on, and McCrory's Five and Ten Cent Store up the block donated a grand piano.

Everybody Helps

The students who came soon saw what was meant by the descriptive "A People's Institute" always used in connection with the school. There were 157 the first term from trade unions, fraternal organizations, youth groups and churches. Poor and rich, black and white were welcome and they came. Tuition wasn't much so those who could made donations of money, others volunteered to help around the place. All who came stayed to become a part of the school by functioning in some way.

It was the students' own idea to organize a student council and to invite their friends to the free current events and music forums. They thought Christmas was a good time to give a party, so they gave one.

The school has caught on because of the idea behind it and the students have helped fulfill one of its aims, that of being an educational center for the people of explaining the role of the Negro in this war and of giving a guide to a "post-war world of peace and equality for everyone."



The young Negro artist, Charles White, gives a little help to one of the students in his art class in the newly organized George Washington Carver school.

Notables Teach

The teachers, a distinguished lot, who donated their services included such men as Dr. E. Franklin Frazier and Dr. Alain Locke who journeyed up from Washington to conduct their classes. Next term Dr. Channing Tobias joins the staff to coordinate one of the courses that will discuss current problems of the Negro. Irwin Freundlich of Juilliard Institute will conduct a course in music appreciation and Mrs. Dorothy Homer, head librarian at 135th Street Library, will coordinate the course on Current Books and Social Problems. 2-5-44

The Negro History Class had the largest enrollment last term. One white member of the class who had been a student at Columbia said she came so that she could get a background for explanations on racial equality to give her friends.

But the most popular class was the one called "How to Make a Dress." It will be repeated and an advanced course added. There will also be a class called "How to Make a Hat."

One of the most important classes for the Harlem community was "Your Dollar and How to Spend It." It helped the women with their buying and spending problems.

Art Classes Too

There were two art classes last term. One in life drawing and one in painting, but they hope to have more. They want a real art workshop where students can come and express themselves in all phases of graphic art. 2-5-44

In keeping with the school's aim to help release expression of a high order was the illustrated lecture, "Opportunity for Enjoying Art in New York City," given at the school this week by Walter Pach, the internationally known artist and critic, who only last year was invited by the Mexican government to lecture at the National University of Mexico on Modern Art.

Miss Gwendolyn Bennett, director of the school, was formerly the director of the very successful Harlem Art Center. She was selected for her present post by the group of school teachers, Y workers, trade unionists, lawyers and ministers who met in the fall to organize the school.

When it opened good wishes came from such people as Rackham Holt, author of "George Washington Carver," Langston Hughes, New York State Assemblyman Hulan Jack, Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union and Rev. Shelby Rooks, pastor of St. James Presbyterian church and husband of Dorothy Maynor. 2-5-44

The board of directors boasts such people as Henry K. Craft of the YMCA, Benjamin Davis Jr., city councilman; Judge Hubert Delany, Paul Robeson, Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., Ferdinand C. Smith, Rev. Charles Y. Trigg and Dr. Max Yergan.

ADULT EDUCATION
Defender-Chicago, Ill.

One of the weaknesses in our present methods of adult education is the lack of proper adult school goods that we purchase. If we payed in meeting recently held by the newspapers and an occasional article price, then someone else is profiting from our increased income, not us. The only manner in which we can needs. Their program is broad, covering most in the economic field. We fight for higher wages and now and work in our neighbors, pooling their

that they are tackling is summed up in this slogan, "Our husbands through their union are striving for better working conditions and higher wages. We are determined by our study and efforts to make this extra compensation go further by intelligent buying." With such wholehearted backing by their wives the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters can safely feel that they are not fighting with one hand tied behind their back. They will not be securing higher wages on one side and get fleeced of these gains on the other. **3-4-44**

This is an example of group action by one organization of women. We should have hundreds of others composed of both men and women. This is the time to analyze our economic structure so that when the post war era comes we will be better equipped to step into our rightful place in this commonwealth. This is a challenge. Let's study.

Negro Voting School Open

By **4-15-44**
Citizenship School to instruct Negroes in political rights are being held by the Atlanta branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, preparatory to demands for voting privileges in Georgia's July 4 Democratic primary, a spokesman said Saturday.

C. A. Scott, vice president of the Atlanta branch of the N. A. A. C. P., said the national association recently recommended that Negroes appear at polling places July 4 with request for ballots. He said A. T. Walden, legal adviser, informed members that the principle of law set out by the Supreme Court of the United States in ruling on Texas primaries would make it illegal for Negroes to be excluded from similar elections elsewhere.

The Atlanta branch, he said, set up a citizenship committee to conduct "schools" for prospective Negro voters, adding such schools now were being held, and that Georgia Negroes were not expecting to be turned away from voting booths. **4-28-44**

Meanwhile, he said, Georgia Negroes are not expected to seek representation in the state's delegation to the National Democratic Convention. Commenting on such a move by the Progressive Democratic Party in South Carolina, he said the situation in the two states differed.

"South Carolina Negroes are taking action," he explained, "because

cause of the move in that state to circumvent the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding that Negroes have the right to vote in state primaries. There has been no such movement in Georgia and Negroes here probably will not attempt to secure representation on the state delegation to the national convention."

Scott said Georgia Negroes desired integration in the present Democratic Party of Georgia, rather than formation of a separate party by their race. He did not comment on recent statements by Chairman Lon Duckworth, of the State Democratic Executive Committee, that Negroes would not be considered eligible to participate in the July 4 primary.

The N. A. A. C. P. and the Interracial Commission, he said, have urged Negroes to report to the polls.

Editor to Teach People's Voice - New York, N.Y. Reconversion Course

Doxey Wilkerson, executive editor of "People's Voice," will be one of the instructors in a five-day course on problems of reconversion in industry and the shape of the post-war world, to be conducted by the Jefferson School of Social Science, new adult educational institute, from August 7 to 11. Other instructors include Marcel Scherer, of District 4 of the United Electrical Workers and Ruth Young, executive Secretary of the same union. **8-5-44**

The problems to be considered are now being examined by both business and labor in an attempt to avoid post-war crisis and insure a smooth transition to a peace-time economy. The class will meet daily from 9 am to 1 pm. The fee is \$6. The Jefferson School is at 575 Sixth av.

Adult Education

Journal + Guide - Norfolk, Va. From Chicago Defender

ONE OF the weaknesses in our present day living is the lack of proper adult education. After we finish our schooling, everything is usually dropped except the news printed in our favorite newspapers and an occasional article that one might read. This laxness on our part hinders us in many ways but hurts most in the economic field. **4-1-44**

We fight for higher wages and now are getting them, but these increased benefits will be taken away by diverse methods unless we protect ourselves by a better knowledge of the consumer goods that we purchase. If we pay grade A price for grade C merchandise; if we do not know the correct ceiling price, then someone else is profiting from our increased income. not

us. The only manner in which we can fully protect ourselves is through study and work in our neighbors, pooling their knowledge with ours and getting authentic information from the proper sources. A very encouraging and inspiring example of this was demonstrated in meeting recently held by the Women's Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. These ladies organized a Co-Op in order to better know and understand their economic needs. Their program is broad, covering many fields, but the real problem that they are tackling is summed up in this slogan, "Our husbands through their union are striving for better working conditions and higher wages. We are determined by our study and efforts to make this extra compensation go further by intelligent buying." With such wholehearted backing by their wives the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters can safely feel that they are not fighting with one hand tied behind their back. They will not be securing higher wages on one side and get fleeced of these gains on the other. **4-1-44**

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ON COLLEGE TRAINING

In our college circles we have become bewitched by formal courses, with their catalog numbers and the credits, certificates, and degrees to which they lead. This is not to say that formalities are not important. It is to say that there are also some other things of great importance, which get pushed around and shunted into the background or off the stage altogether. One item in the recent "We Want the Ballot" campaign of the Louisiana Association for Progress of Negro Citizens will illustrate the idea. **4-15-44**

We are told in the news article that "students of the social studies department of Dillard university, under the direction of Dr. George Snowden, raised \$50.00 as their contribution to the political action campaign. The students pledged their co-operation in helping to obtain the franchise." To get such an idea and spirit through the heads and hearts of Negro college students is worth a dozen of many of the formal courses and the credits and certificates and degrees which they may bring. After all, it is life and its problems that really matter.

War Education Center Age - New York, N.Y. For Negroes Closes At

S. C. State College

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—A citizens war education center for Negroes in Orangeburg County came to a successful close at South Carolina State College, Thursday evening.

The project which enrolled one hundred forty-eight adults, was an experiment in Adult Division of the South Carolina department of education and South Carolina State College.

Educational leaders who were in-

structors in the project have recommended that colleges add to their many services this important phase of community service and suggested ways and means be sought to continue the in-service training of adults as a means of improving standards of living among the masses. **4-15-44**

Among the courses offered at the War Education Center, three led in enrollment. Social Teachings of Jesus, taught by Dr. J. B. Randolph, President Claflin College, Background of the Global War and Peace, Dean E. H. Fitchett, Claflin College, Better English, Mrs. E. B. Rowe, State College.

Other courses included Meal Planning and Nutrition taught by Miss L. Reed, State College, Practical Arithmetic; J. D. McGhee, State College, Music Appreciation and Chorus Singing; Norton Dennis, Claflin College, Understanding our Allies and our Enemies, Dean K. W. Green, State College, Health Program for our Community, Miss F. Fordham, State College, Everyday Mechanics, J. H. Green, Wilkinson High School, Amateur Floriculture, H. Perkins, State College.

18a-1944

Leo Arnstein's baby is worth knowing about

(See Cover Picture by Skippy Adelman) PM - New York, N.Y. 1-9-44

WOMEN AS OLD as your grandmother are going back to school for job training now—days, determined to get off relief rolls.

We saw some of them the other day at the Household Training Project run by the Department of Welfare on East 38th Street overlooking the river. Object of the six weeks' course is to help older women on relief become independent and to relieve the shortage of domestic help. The school is no Brearley, but it's a wow.

Among the students after diplomas in housekeeping are Mrs. Maude Williams and Mrs. Dora Lembrick. Both are widows, over 55, and alone in the world except for "scattered kindred." We found them in the Infant Care Class. Under the watchful eye of their teacher, a trained nurse, they were "bathing the baby"—as shown on cover.

The "baby" was a doll who was dunked in a waterless tub and weighed in an office filing basket.

"She's a good baby, doesn't cry much," Mrs. Lembrick said, as she removed the doll's shirt. "We know how to take care of her more scientific now."

The course includes classes in preparation and serving of foods for the average family, elementary bedside care of the sick, rejuvenation of furniture, laundry and the remodeling of clothing. After their training is completed, the students, who are both white and colored, will be registered for jobs with the United States Employment Service. 1-9-44

The classrooms are arranged like the room of a home. Household Care and Renovation has a homey-looking parlor. All the furniture was obtained in a dilapidated state from a warehouse. But all of it, including the rugs, had been shamed and renovated by the students. In the classroom on Simple Bedside Care, we were fascinated by a large homemade wheel chair, ingeniously fastened on roller skates.

In the food preparation class, we sat down to a good luncheon—everything home-made—cream of tomato soup, vegetable salad and cottage cheese with boiled dressing, hot biscuits, jello with custard sauce and tea.

While we gorged ourselves, young, enthusiastic Helen Underhill, a Negro and director of the course, explained that many of her students had never been employed, while others had lost their skills. They're pretty dejected at the beginning. Then they begin to change, even in the way they walk, and they take pride in their uniforms. 1-9-44

While they attend school, their carfare is paid, given lunch money and free milk. At graduation, they are given uniforms, caps, aprons and sewing kits. Of the 76 graduates in the first class,

65 have already been placed as kitchen workers in hospitals, as well as housekeepers both full and part time.

The project is Welfare Commissioner Leo Arnstein's baby. He hands out the blue-ribboned diplomas at graduation.

"The average age of women in the project," he told us, "runs about 55 years. This is well beyond the age generally accepted by labor standards in New York City. However, older women are proving that under present conditions our standards are wrong. They are not only able to work—they want to work—and they want to feel that they, too, are doing their bit in winning the war."

They've certainly got the spirit for it. They even have a class song to the tune of *God Bless America*, which ends with:

*We will go forth
And be stalwart
And be faithful and true
God bless our training school
For we love you.*

Powell Lauds Carver School

Adam Clayton Powell, city councilman and editor of Peoples Voice, this week charges that some persons who resigned from the faculty of the George Washington Carver School did "a nice job of red-baiting" at a meeting just preceding their leaving the institution. He makes his charge in his weekly column, "Soapbox." Dr. Powell declares that he is all for investigating rumors that the school is a "Communist setup" but implies that he does not believe the rumors. Complimenting the Negro people that "not a Negro resigned from the board," Dr. Powell adds that "red-baiting, anti-Semitism, Negro-hating, labor-exploiting usually stem from the same source."

TOWARD FREEDOM

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y.

The Jefferson School

4-29-44

By Doxey Wilkerson

As I look over this first term at the Jefferson School of Social Science, I am impressed by the fact that few teaching experiences in my 16 years of professional work

ever gave me such a "lift" or so strengthened my confidence in a progressive future.

The students in my courses in "The Negro in American Life" and "The Negro in American History" are all seriously concerned about the future of American democracy—and eager to do something about it!

These two groups of students include both white and Negroes—mostly whites; and both men and women—mostly women. They represent a wide range of occupational pursuits.

Differing widely in age, background and day-to-day interests, they all hold one purpose in common—to strengthen American democracy through the extension of Negro democratic rights.

WHY STUDY THE NEGRO

These students' reasons for undertaking the study of Negro life and history vary widely as to particulars, yet emphasize their commonality of interest. The following statements are illustrative—and highly revealing.

A famous Negro actor wants to learn how "to combat race prejudice successfully in the most intelligent way." A white bookkeeper seeks "to understand how better to fight for the full integration of the Negro people into the American nation."

A teacher is eager "to get my pupils, who are mostly white, to work with the Negro people." Another teacher wants understandings that will aid in the work of an Interracial-Interfaith Committee which she belongs. A journalist seeks "a better understanding of the Negro problem mainly to help in interpreting news stories."

MATERIAL FOR A BOOK

A musician wants background material for a book on American Negro Music. A warehouse administrator seeks help "with a problem

of 80 Negroes and whites working together." A white pharmacist wants understanding which will enable him to work effectively in a hospital where a majority of the personnel is Negro.

As is characteristic of the more than 3,000 citizens who clamored for admittance to the Jefferson School program of studies as a whole, the students in my two classes are there for very definite and practical reasons. That is why it is such a joy to work with them.

I came to realize long ago that students learn what they do, not necessarily what the teacher wants them to learn. Thus it is that I am heartened by the many unexpected—and frequently off-the-immediate-

subject-comments of the highly articulate citizens who comprise my two classes. They are reacting to, and hence learning, the thing which they are concerned today.

They are impressed by the striking parallel between the transformation of the Civil War into a war for the freedom of the slaves, as a necessity for national survival; and the comparable transformation of World War II into a liberation war, with similar implications for the extension of Negro democratic rights. The meaning of this people's war for all men becomes clearer.

They see the many racial discriminations in New York City as expressions, in varying degree, of precisely the same basic pattern of oppression by which southern landlords proceed to the super-exploitation of both the white and Negro masses. Thus they recognize more than ever the urgency of Negro-white unity in the struggle for common goals.

Noting the Supreme Court's recent reversal of its 1935 decision in the Texas white-primary case, and recalling the obstructionist role of the Supreme Court during the progressive days of Reconstruction, they understand better the real issues involved in President Roosevelt's fight to reconstitute the Supreme Court several years ago. They also see the necessity for mass struggles to create a political climate in which courts will render progressive decisions.

They observe the historic and current changes in the relations of the Negro people to the rest of the

nation; and what is even more important, they see the basic economic and political forces, reflected in the struggles of the people, from which these changes emerge. Thus they gain—and give to their teacher—renewed confidence in the continued march of the Negro people and the nation as a whole toward greater freedom.

It is unpleasant to contemplate the early end of my relations with these groups of students at the Jefferson School. My main consolation lies in the fact that a new term will begin shortly—with new groups of stimulating fighters for democracy for all men.

A Great School The Worker-New York, N.Y. Opens 2nd Term

The second term of the Jefferson School of Social Sciences, the new adult education center at 575 Sixth Ave., begins Monday. The school's first term which has just ended was phenomenally successful. Class registration reached the 4,000 mark and hundreds of prospective students were turned away after classes were filled to capacity.

New term plans call for a curriculum of ninety popular-priced courses in the social science and arts. Classes are held nightly, but there are day classes for night workers and housewives.

Classes at the Jefferson School cover the fields of history, economics, politics, labor and trade unionism, psychology, philosophy, anthropology, literature, music, graphic arts, languages and children's courses. Forty-eight noted scholars, writers and lecturers comprise the faculty. There is a 15,000-volume library attached to the school and a book store. 5-14-44

Registration for classes will continue during the coming week in order that students may attend classes the same night that they enroll.





*The Worker - New York, N.Y.
5-14-44*

JEFFERSON SCHOOL'S FACULTY (top) meet to discuss the current campaign to raise \$35,000 to enlarge the school. (Left to right): Frederick Ewen, Dr. Philip Foner, Kumar Goshal, Louis Lerman, Dr.

Howard Selsam, Elaine Swenson, Aaron J. Goodelman, Jetta Alpert (registrant). In other picture School Director Selsam lectures to a class in philosophy.

Philosophy from one of Philadelphia's great universities. Students turned out every week for the for that course included, among Sunday evening forums, which others, a chemist, a wage analyst, were conducted by such guest two business executives, a ma-speakers as Representative Thomas chinist, a lathe operator and a Scanlon, the Reverend A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Waverley Root (for- fashion artist. 4-9-44

There aren't many intellectualmerly columnist for the Philadel- and cultural interests that the **Phila Record**, Harry F. Ward, School isn't trying to meet. "Amer-Ruth McKenney, and James S. ican Foreign Policy," "Russia—Old Allen. 4-9-44 and New," and "Latin America Nor is it hard to agree with the and Mexico", have an obvious ap-enthusiastic perspectives set forth peal for students who are eager to by Harold Collins, newly appointed deepen their understanding of the Executive Secretary of the School, coming "world family of demo-who had already acquired consid- cratic nations"; while at the other erable repute teaching labor and end of the scale are such courses progressive classes in New York as "Medicine for the Layman," City before assuming that post. "The Psychology of Child Be-"The remarkable response that the havior" and "Music Appreciation." school was able to get for its very It isn't hard to see why 800 first term," said Mr. Collins, "is adults with a real interest in the only the beginning. These days, world about them should already you don't have to 'sell' education; have found the Philadelphia you just have to find the ways of School the place to turn to for bringing to people the understand- regular courses; or why 350 to 500 ing they are actually thirsting for.

That's a big job, I know, and proud one; but that's the job we're setting ourselves, and I'm confident we can do it. And, by the way—remember—our Spring term opens on Monday, April 10! And registration goes on all week after that!"



View of the lounge of the Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art, 1704 Walnut St.

Philadelphia's New School of Social Science

*The Worker - New York
4-9-44*
PHILADELPHIA, N.Y.
"HOW many subjects will the school allow me to take at one time?" This

eager question, the dream of delphia School of Social Science every teacher, was asked and Art. last January by a prospective Assured that the school set no student, about to register for the limits, except her own endurance, of school before I go in, the better something for them to help win I'm going to do the job once I'm the war with. whether in the

courses at once. The reason? there." "Well, I've just enlisted in the It seems that young Mrs. B— armed forces. And I figure that wasn't the only Philadelphian the more I get out of your kind who thought that this school had of school before I go in, the better something for them to help win I'm going to do the job once I'm the war with. whether in the

services, or on the home front. A trimester, which opens on April 10. total of 800 signed up during that Six out of every ten students opening term for more than two last term came from the trade dozen courses; and while the staff unions; one out of every fifteen of the Philadelphia School will was a Negro. There was real confess that it was really a little meaning to the phrase "from every bowled over at first by that initial walk of life." Take, for instance, registration, it has already begun the course on "The History of to think in terms of twice that Thought: Weapons as Ideas," many students for the second which was given by a Professor of

Morgan Scholarship Unit Grants State Aid to 102

BALTIMORE — After granting renewals of State aid to 63 students on Thursday, the Morgan State College Trustee Committee on State Scholarships interviewed and passed on the applications of 39 others.

Interviews took place in the office of Edward N. Wilson, registrar, and sums asked by applying students ranged from \$6 per credit for part-time study, to \$500 a year for those studying at universities in the North and West.

Of the total number of applications, 26 were for Howard University and 27 for New York University. Scholarships were granted to study social work, public health and medicine, as well as engineering, business and mathematics.

The committee does not recognize schools below the college level and may only grant scholarships for subjects taught at the University of Maryland, that are unavailable at Morgan or Bowie Normal School.

Applicants Listed

Approved applicants and schools they desired to attend are:

Atlanta University — Catherine Russell.
Columbia University — Betty Williams.

Hampton Institute — Phyllis Washington, Mary Watson.

Howard University — Eleanor Brown, Louis Dade, Jr., Blanche Davis, Ralph Erwin, Bernard Harris, Jr., Dorothy Harris, Sarah Hughes, Garland Martin, Harriet Peat, Nanette Phelps, Joy Shipley, George Stansbury, Annais Young, and Anna Fullwood.

New York University — Ida Berry, Marguerite Brown, Lavette Campher, Cleo Diggs, Robert Diggs, Ella DuValier, William Graham, second semester, James Hite, Dora Hutchins, Romaine Jones and Doris Townsend (second semester).

Pennsylvania School of Social Work — Charles Cephas, Sarah Dorsey, Frank Harden, Verna L. Rowena Proctor, Maude Smith.

Temple University — Ruth Browne.
University of Pennsylvania — Ruby Mills.

University of Chicago — Charlotte McGee.

Renewals Granted

Renewals granted were: American University, Jeanette Chase; Catholic University, Beatrice Mayo, Edythe Myers, Nathan Pitts; Colby College, Annette Hall; Columbia University, Crystal Brown, Emily Bishop, Theda Rogers;

Franklin School of Science, Ruby McClain; Freedmen's Hospital, Ida Frisby; Hampton Institute, Mary Neal, Mamie Rideout, John Stokes, Charles Wilson, Margaret Williams; Howard University, Lillian Berry, Sydney Burnett, Charles Davis, William Garner, Noah Harris, Ruth Holly, Charlotte Hughes, Elaine Lee, Marcus Moore, George Page, Peggy Thompson, Helen Wilson;

Juilliard School of Music, Jessie Fitzgerald; New Jersey State Teachers' College, Omenta Gilliam; New York University, Ann Bowers, Margaret Buck, Marione Croxton, Lillian Dantley, Ruth Greene, Graycie Hazard, Lota Howard, Marion Johnson, Rose Kinney, Sophronia Lake, Lena

Lee, Lillian Parrott, Dorothy Richardson, Verda Welcome, Pearl Wilson, Eugenia Williams; Ohio State University, Mary Greene; Pennsylvania School of Social Work, Sarah Wiggins; Temple University, Ollie Weaver; Tuskegee Institute, John Carroll, Roland Queen, John Thompson;

University of Pennsylvania, Elaine Carsley, Delores Cawthorne, O'Neal Kogen, Earl Moses, Sarah Miles, Mildred Pierson, Lewis Sheppard;

University of Southern California, Henrietta Franklin; Virginia State College, Doris Hull; Wilberforce University, Cora Simpson.

Racial Talk Out at Hampton

Agitation Must Go,

Says Pres. Bridgman

RECALLS MacLEAN

Says Predecessor

Went "Out on a Limb"

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — President Ralph P. Bridgman, white, of Hampton Institute, made it plain to the Newport News Ministerial Alliance in an address Monday at First Baptist Church, East End, that under his administration, students and faculty members will neither be encouraged nor condoned in their efforts to use the school's campus or facilities to agitate militantly for racial rights, as has been done previously.

Citing the fact that his predecessor, Lieut.-Com. Malcolm MacLean, "went out on a limb" by fighting for a larger measure of democratic equality for the colored man, he made brief reference to the educational aggressiveness and racial loyalty of R. O'Hara Lanier, former acting president.

He told the alliance that, as he sees it, the basic objective of Hampton should not be "to train young people to fight for their rights, but to live integrated lives."

Frowns on Fighters

While admitting that the great achievements of civilization in the past, except recently, have been those of the mongoloid and colored ethnic groups, Dr. Bridgman advocated that we seek to raise the level between white and black by cultivating among our young people the will and the knowledge to live integrated lives.

Said he, "We have no business to engage in that subtle patronage which is employed when we attempt to fight for somebody's

rights." He urged the ministers to encourage in their young people "the mood of self-knowledge and self-respect."

In citing how the southern caste system cultivates racial disrespect, Dr. Bridgman made two pertinent observations:

First, that some student and faculty members at Hampton reject the doctrine of humility, even in a spiritual sense, on the grounds that they are members of an oppressed racial minority, and

Second, that a distinguished colored educator who recently visited the campus told him that "The colored man is inferior," an admission of futility and frustration which astounded him.

Leading White, Negro Educators And Citizens Study Needs Of Higher Learning For Negroes In Meeting

JACKSON, Miss. — (SNS)

A group of leading white and Negro educators and Negro citizens, under the auspices of a committee recently appointed by the State Board for Institutions of Higher Learning, held the first meeting at Jackson College here last week to begin the study of the needs of higher learning for Negroes in Miss. The committee under whose direction the study is being made is composed of Dr. H. M. Ivy, chairman, Messrs. Backstrom and Henley and Mrs. Sapp J. Taylor, Jr.

Among those attending the meeting here were Dr. Joseph E. Gibson, Commissioner of Higher Learning of the State of Louisiana who is conducting the study, Dr. J. W. Broulette, Director, Extension Service of Louisiana State University, who is assisting Dr. Gibson and Dr. H. M. Ivy, Messrs. Alridge and Henley of the State Board of Institutions of Higher Learning, of the white group.

Among the prominent Negro educators and citizens being, President Jones, of Louisiana Normal, Gramling, La., President Boles, of Alcorn college, A. A. Alexander, Principal Alexander High School, Brookhaven, Prof. N. H. Bruger, Eureka High School, Hattiesburg, Dr. A. M. Mackall, Natchez, Rev. H. H. Hume, President Bapt. State Convention, Editor Publisher, Greenville, Leader, Dr. S. D. Redmond, Percy Greene, S. W. Miller

Alexander, B. B. Sanders aid O. B. Cobbins of Jackson. At the conclusion of a day long meeting during which a wide range of discussion of the question was heard. The committee was authorized to obtain the services of Dr Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley, Ga., or Mrs. Jane E. McAlister, in order named as consultant

on Negro Education in Miss., the order named.

A committee was also appointed to plan further meeting.

Hampton Prexy's Talk Draws Fire

Views on "Race Talk"

Stir Students, Teachers

MISQUOTED, HE SAYS

Speech Was Intended to

Be "Off the Record"

By S. A. HAYNES

(Staff Correspondent)

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — The AFRO's exclusive story last week covering an address by President Ralph P. Bridgman of Hampton Institute before the local Ministers' Alliance, in which he emphasized that Hampton students should be taught to live "integrated lives" rather than to "fight for their rights," had immediate reactions on the campus and beyond.

The story brought out into the open the fact that:

There is dissatisfaction by some faculty members and many students over new administrative policies.

A student strike is imminent and may break or be delayed according to the tenor of President Bridgman's replies to telegrams sent him by the student body and the Peninsula Teachers' Union, an A.F.L. affiliate, asking him to deny or verify quoted statements in the AFRO story.

Officials of the Virginia Colored State Teachers' Association

have also shown special interest in the president's address since, the AFRO was informed, he declined an invitation to speak at their Delegate Assembly held in Richmond last month, giving the reason that he planned to make no public addresses during his first administrative year.

Now Touring Schools

Dr. Bridgman is on a tour of Southern schools in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina, accompanied by William M. Cooper, director of extension and the summer school; Dr. L. F. Palmer, assistant director; and J. Rupert Picott, faculty member.

In the course of his address last week to the Newport News ministers, he spoke extemporaneously from notes in his hand. He asserts that the AFRO misquoted him and distorted certain statements.

Mentally Ill-at-Ease

This reporter takes the responsibility for saying that, in all of his twenty years' experience as a working journalist, during which he has covered some of the nation's most distinguished leaders and speakers, he has never seen a man so mentally ill-at-ease and who so underrated the intelligence of his audience as Dr. Bridgman did last week.

He was so uncertain of the effect his message was having on the Newport News ministers and other citizens, due to the absence of applause and amens, that he labored long and hard to phrase and re-phrase his ideas on "the fight for racial rights"; so much so that at the end he requested the reporter for a local weekly to let him see the copy of her story before going to press, because he didn't want anything to appear in print which would hurt the school in any way.

Two Overtures Asked

Because of other matters on the agenda, only two questions were asked of Dr. Bridgman. The Rev. J. E. Reid, pastor of Zion Baptist Church, requested him to explain further what he meant by the statement that we should live "integrated lives."

His answer was unconvincing because of too much caution not to be misunderstood. The Rev. J. Metz Rollins, pastor of Carver Memorial Presbyterian Church, wanted to know about the other side of the picture, the white man's side. Dr. Bridgman said that if he were addressing an audience of white ministers he would explain the problem much differently as would become their case.

As is the custom, the ministers gave him a vote of thanks for his message.

Morris Brown With New Facilities, Expects Largest Enrollment in Years

ATLANTA, Ga. — Morris Brown college, one of the most widely known educational institutions in the South, has made itself completely ready with increased facilities and physical properties. The college opens September 13 with one of its largest enrollments in years. On September 12 it will open for freshmen, and scores of students are expected in this class from twelve States. On September 18 and 19, advanced students will register, with classes starting

On September 20.

Morris Brown college has built a fine reputation since its establishment in 1885. Its growth has been phenomenal as the nearly sixty years have passed by. When the next session opens, every evidence of its work to offer the best advantages to students and to beautify its surroundings will be easily observed. The General Education Board has given \$50,000 to completely renovate all buildings on the beautiful campus. This money has been used to paint the buildings inside and outside, to apply new roofing to enlarge the chapel stage, and to lay new floors.

BUY NEW EQUIPMENT

Added to all these improvements, much new equipment has been purchased which includes \$10,000 worth of scientific furnishings and supplies for the chemistry and biology departments; new auditorium seats for the chapel and new stage curtains.

A cafeteria system has been installed in the dining room which will prove one of the most attractive features. In this comfortable and convenient arrangement, students will find the best and most wholesome foods.

In the home economics building, students will find a combination cafeteria and book store.

Other equipment purchased for the educational advantage and pleasure of the students includes a modern motion picture machine, dictaphones and other office machines for the commercial department, and additional furniture for dormitory rooms.

SEES SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The physical properties of the college have been increased, the deeds to Stone hall and South hall having recently been acquired from Atlanta university. These are splendid buildings and add much to the physical holdings of the college.

The curriculum will be strengthened by a more adequate program of physical education for young women.

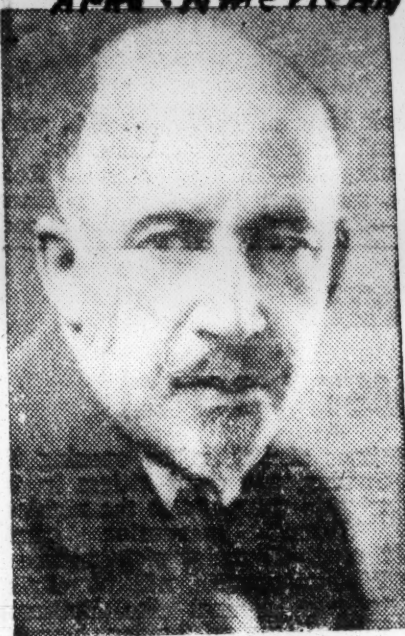
Dr. W. A. Fountain, Jr., president, predicts that Morris Brown college with its complete facilities, its fine corps of teachers, its modern buildings and equipment, its beautiful campus and surroundings will enjoy one of the most successful years in the life of this long established and popular college.

When the college opens its fall classes it will have a new dean, J. Edward Dickerson, and several new professors to welcome the many students.

Prof. Dickerson comes with a broad background of experience in college work that makes him a strong figure in the educational world.

One of the new teachers who will be welcomed to the faculty is Miss Jessyca P. Divers, who will join the staff in the music department. More stress will be placed on physical education for young women. This feature will be in charge of Mrs. Winifred S. Dickerson. The commercial department will have a new head, Miss Julia V. Henderson. Other new teachers are Miss Rosemary Louis in the art department, and Miss Gwendolyn Roddy, who will serve in the English department.

Two A.U. Profs to Retire June 30



DR. W. E. DUBOIS



DR. W. S. BRAITHWAITE

ATLANTA, Ga. — Financial provisions for the retirement on June 30 of Dr. W. Stanley Braithwaite, as well as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, were made at the recent meeting of the Atlanta University board of trustees.

Dr. Braithwaite, well-known literary critic and poet, has been professor of creative literature at the university since 1935. He was the first American poet to become a member of the London Poetry Society.

Plan New School

The board also voted a retiring allowance for Miss Hattie V. Fegert, who served in the department of education from 1931 to 1943, and approved plans for the organization of a graduate school of education.

Trevor Arnett, a former president of the General Education Board, was elected chairman of the board, to replace the late Dean Sage, New York lawyer and philanthropist, and Clayton R. Yates of Atlanta was named as the boards' alumni representative.

African student here after adventures

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va. — Thomas Howard, a student at St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, was born and reared on the African Gold Coast. The Institute is one of a chain of schools for Negroes sponsored by the Episcopal Church, and young Howard, with a sketchy education in Africa, worked to accomplish his ambition to acquire what he considered a "real" education, in this country. He worked at drying nets in a fishing district, manual labor on a banana plantation, several trips working in a ship's laundry, and later as a fireman. Finally he had enough money to get to America, and is now pursuing his studies, with scholarship aid from the Church and the Phelps-Stokes Fund. His status here is that of a non-quota immigrant student.

Atlanta U. Students Hit Open Attack on Dr. DuBois

ATLANTA—Nine students of the Atlanta University system last week protested what they termed an open attack on Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, retiring professor, in a letter to Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, on May 25.

Referring to statements made to an AFRO reporter and published in the May 20 issue, the students insisted that the president was unfair and unjust in presuming to express feelings of those who worked under and respected him.

Expressing regret that they did not take more courses under Dr. DuBois and that others will not have the opportunity of absorbing his experience and inspiration, they declared that the students

Courier--Pittsburgh, Pa.
11-4-44

Interracial Collegiate Conference At Bennett

GREENSBORO, N. C.--Forty-four student organizations, from 31 colleges of North Carolina and Virginia, are expected to send delegates to the fifth annual interracial conference to be held in November 17-19 with Bennett college and Greensboro college, white, as co-hosts. The conference theme will be "Design for Living Today," and has been sub-titled "An Adventure in Applied Christianity."

The conference is under the auspices of the North Carolina Council of Churches and the American Friends committee.

DR. YOUNG WILL SPEAK

Headlining the speakers for the event, which coincides with the Founder's Day program of Bennett college, on Friday, November 17 will be Dr. Y. C. Yang, noted Christian statesman and educator of China, former president of Soochow university, now director of the Chinese News Service. Dr. Yang will speak for both events.

Other prominent speakers will be Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, executive director of the Southern Regional council, and Dr. Charles Jones, minister of the Presbyterian church of Chapel Hill, N. C., member of the Southern Field council of the YMCA, and director of the Fellowship of the Southern Churchmen.

DISCUSSION LEADERS

Discussion leaders will include Miss Ethelene Sampley, director of religious education, Centenary Methodist Church, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Dr. Wislon G. Welch, Jr., professor of religion, Hood Theological seminary Salisbury, N. C.; Dr. A. D. Beittel, professor of sociology, Guilford college; Miss Emma Louise Benignus, professor of religious education, Randolph-Macon college, and Dr. Eugene Pfaff, director of the Southern Council on International Relations, Chapel Hill, N. C.

18b-1944

Hampton's President Sounds Discordant Note

TO THE Peninsula Ministerial Alliance, which includes all of the ministers of various denominations in Newport News, Hampton, Phoebus, Williamsburg and various other localities on the Peninsula, PRESIDENT BRIDGMAN, of Hampton Institute, stated his idea of a living philosophy, and of an educational policy for the Negro race, on December 4. *Norfolk, Va.*

Ministers and newspaper reporters who heard Mr. BRIDGMAN, quoted him as having said:

Students and faculty members of Hampton would be neither encouraged nor condoned in their efforts to use the campus or facilities of the college to agitate militantly for racial rights, as has been done previously.

His predecessor (Commander Malcolm MacLean, U. S. Navy) went too far in that direction.

Hampton's basic objective should be not to train young people to fight for their rights but to live integrated lives.

We have no business to engage in that subtle patronage which is employed when we fight for somebody's rights.

Because the southern caste system cultivates racial disrespect, some Hampton students and faculty members reject the doctrine of humility, even in a spiritual sense, on the grounds that they are members of an oppressed racial minority, and that—

a distinguished Negro educator who recently visited the campus told him that the colored man is inferior, an admission of futility and frustration that astounded him.

Mr. BRIDGMAN's idea, according to those who heard him, was that Negroes should integrate themselves into things as they find them.

Needless to say, the Ministers' Alliance received his message with practically unanimous dissent.

While speaking Mr. BRIDGMAN asked newspaper reporters present "not to quote him." He was speaking "professionally" and not for publication. One reporter innocently and obligingly accommodated him.

Later, Mr. BRIDGMAN said that he had been misquoted—his remarks had been distorted. But every minister, and every other person present, who was interviewed by the JOURNAL AND GUIDE said that the

words and sentiments attributed to the Hampton president were correct.

PRESIDENT BRIDGMAN's philosophy, as expounded before the Ministerial Alliance, is at variance with current progressive and liberal public opinion.

It places the stamp of disapproval upon every effort that American minorities, and minorities throughout the world are making to achieve freedom.

It places a ban on academic freedom on Hampton's campus. It denies the elemental right of free speech, free thinking, free action and free assembly.

The simple English words *fight, agitate, aggressive, and militant* have been much abused and over magnified in recent times in their relation to the Negro's efforts to lift himself out of the mire of ignorance, poverty, ill health, bad housing and substandard citizenship.

The *fight* that Negroes have made and are making, whether on Hampton's campus or elsewhere, is being made in the orderly American way. There is dissent from denial of civil rights and political rights; from the exclusion of members of the race from some labor unions which admit persons of other races with comparable training; there is objection to the increasing trend toward isolation of Negroes as American citizens and the segregation of them into a group with a permanent status of substandard citizenship, which denies them the right to work, and to earn, and to enjoy in peace the fruits of their labor. All of this is done through quiet discussion and social action directed to the conscience of the American majority. There have been no strikes, no demonstrations, no picketing, no incendiary action of any sort; just quiet

social action that is generally expected of other minorities all over the world.

Because this human reaction to inhuman practices is called *fight, aggressiveness, militancy*, and what not when employed by the American Negro, it is unpopular in many quarters. That is intolerance. PRESIDENT BRIDGMAN is, unwittingly perhaps, preaching intolerance. Moreover, he is quietly, and perhaps effectively, placing a ban upon the most precious principles of democracy when he promulgates his thesis that it should be the objective of

Hampton "not to train young people to fight for their rights, but to live integrated lives."

Unless he means that they should accept integration into American life as a second-class citizen—denied the benefits of democracy and Christianity—his thesis is contradictory, because before one can live an "integrated" life in the American economy one must achieve integration. That is the basic reason for the continuing struggle.

HAMPTON PREXY DENIES BAN ON 'RACE TALK'

Urges Integration In
Statement Explaining
Recent Speech

HAMPTON, Va.—Moving to calm a growing furor over reports that "race talk" had been squelched at Hampton Institute, President Ralph P. Bridgeman this week denied that he would step down on what some have termed "race agitation."

Clarifying his position which he claims was distorted in reports of an off-the-record talk he made to the local Ministers' Alliance, Bridgeman said he favored full integration of Negroes into American life.

"When I said that even in the South I would like to see ministers cultivate interest and ability to live 'integrated,' I meant I wanted to see more Negro Americans working in factories and offices in jobs up to their ability and training and living in mixed communities," declared Bridgeman.

"I made no reference to race talk at Hampton Institute," said the Hampton president.

"As everyone knows, race problems are freely discussed at Hampton Institute. I have never thought of changing this freedom and I shall not change it."

Bridgeman's statement followed a flood of wires protesting his reported stand and there was some talk of a student strike. However, clarification of his position is expected to satisfy both the students and faculty.

"Those who have watched this new administration know that I work for sound educational and completely democratic objectives. The summer farm camp, the Butler Oak Park housing project for which

priorities have recently been secured, and the internal democratic reorganization are evidence. I shall continue to work for these objectives."

\$2,000 Scholarship Set Up at Howard U.

Established by
A. E. Lichtman

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. E. Lichtman, president of the A. E. Lichtman Theaters Inc., in Washington, D. C., established the annual A. E. Lichtman Howard university scholarship of \$2,000, covering the total cost of a four-year collegiate education at the rate of \$500 a year.

President Lichtman in presenting the first check under this scholarship grant explained to University officials that it was his desire to pay the total cost of a four-year collegiate education for four students at Howard university at \$500 a student in order that exceptional and gifted but needy Negro students might have the benefit of a college education.

The Lichtman scholarship will be awarded to the high school graduates who best qualify (based on national competition) as to scholarship, specific ability, need and personality.

Examinations for this award will be conducted in New York City, Chicago, Cleveland, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Newark, Atlantic City, Trenton, Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, St. Louis, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Gary, Detroit, Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Youngstown, New Orleans, Dallas, Houston, Memphis, Knoxville, Louisville, Little Rock, Jackson, Mississippi, Richmond, Norfolk, Roanoke, Charlotte, Durham, Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Savannah, Jacksonville, Charleston, Columbia and Birmingham.

Mr. Lichtman operates a chain of moving picture theaters throughout the eastern Seaboard, and is noted for his charitable and philanthropic interests.

This \$2,000 scholarship grant marks one of the highest gifts made to Howard university.

Liberal Texas U. President Fired

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—(ANP)—Although Homer P. Rainey, white, president of the University of Texas, was fired last week because he said he did not believe in racial superiority, he has chalked up to his credit many liberal victories in the past.

One of these victories, it is reported, was won at the expense of race-baiting Martin Dies, chair-

man of the Dies Committee for the Investigation of Un-American Activities, former Texas Congressman.

Backed by his faculty and student body, Dr. Rainey opposed successfully efforts of Gov. Coke R. Stevens recently to make Congressman Dies a member of the board of regents of the university.

Refuses to Be Censored

Climaxing a series of clashes with reactionary regents of the university, President Rainey, born and educated in this State, resigned when the trustees demanded that they censor his public speeches after he expressed disbelief in racial superiority in an address in New York.

Commenting on the incident, Dr. Frank P. Graham, white, president of the University of North Carolina, declared:

"The charges against Dr. Rainey are an honor to him and to the university and should not be allowed to become a dishonor and a disgrace to Texas or higher education in America."

Ask Post-Graduate Fund In Georgia

ATLANTA.—(ANP)—The state board of regents Tuesday was asked to make it possible for graduates of the three state colleges for Negroes to pursue post-graduate and professional work at universities which award higher degrees.

The request was made by presidents of the three schools, who suggested that for the present the regents pay the tuition of Negroes at higher institutions in other states pending the establishment of a graduate school for Negroes in Georgia.

The Supreme court in 1937 in the Gaines decision held that it was the duty of the state to provide equal educational opportunities for all of its citizens within the state, asserting that out-of-state scholarships did not provide a satisfactory arrangement.

The petition, signed jointly by Dr. H. M. Bond of Ft. Valley State college; Dr. Aaron Brown of Albany State college and Benjamin F. Hubert of Georgia State college, Savannah, asked the regents to adopt the principle that they "are liable to provide such opportunities for Negroes as are now provided for white persons."

Bridgman Issues Statement To Explain Position

Hampton Institute
Policy Matters
Addresses Student Body, Faculty On Thursday

insula ministers, which precipitated bitter criticism of the Hampton president.

"In talking to the regular Monday morning meeting of local ministers about their problems as religious counselors and spiritual leaders, I made no reference to race talk at Hampton Institute. As everyone knows, race problems are freely discussed at Hampton Institute. I have never thought of changing this freedom, and I shall not change it."

"I believe Hampton Institute should train young people for responsible participation in the struggle to win democracy for all people. Hampton is today a power in the movement to upgrade Negro - Americans as workers and as citizens. It is also a power in the movement for interracial understanding, along with recently established housing projects, labor unions, and churches. At Hampton, students, teachers, and workers do their daily work together and respect one another for their varying competencies and personal qualities. Hampton Institute is living proof that color and racial background do not count among men of integrity and goodwill."

TO ENCOURAGE STAFF TO FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

"In talking to the ministers, I meant specifically that ministers should encourage their people to fight for all who are denied their rights. I have encouraged and I will encourage staff and students to fight in the American way to get real democracy for all people."

"In referring, as illustration of a point, to past policies at Hampton Institute, I made no personal reference to any past president, and I made no reference of any kind to anyone now on the staff. Those who have watched this new administration know that I work for sound educational and completely democratic objectives. The summer farm camp, the Butler Oak Park housing project for which priorities have recently been secured and the internal democratic reorganization are evidence. I shall continue to work for these objectives."

WANTS JOB OPPORTUNITY

"When I said that even in the South I would like to see ministers cultivate interest and ability to 'live integrated,' I meant I wanted to see more Negro-Americans working in factories and offices in jobs up to their ability and training, and living in mixed communities. I praised the fact that this is being done in certain automobile plants and

certain new housing projects, and also especially at Hampton Institute."

"When I mentioned 'humility,' it was to condemn complacency and subservience. I meant the very opposite of these, namely, that today ministers should cultivate the forthrightness and courage to stand for one's rights as citizens in democracy."

"When I mentioned 'subtle patronage' it was to condemn over-helpfulness as patronizing and weakening. I meant that no one else can really fight for another person's rights. I meant that each person must stand for his own rights, and not lean on others; and must join the fight for all peoples who are denied their rights."

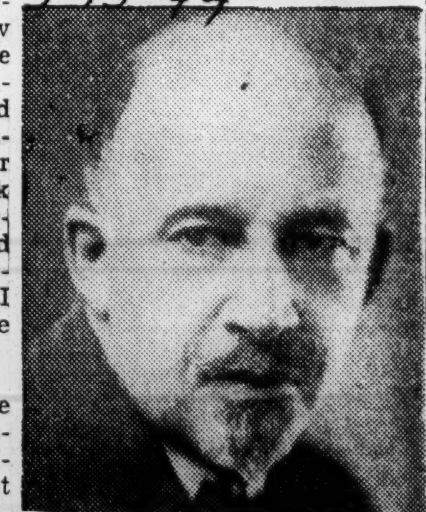
MISINTERPRETED

"This whole talk was made around three exhortations: first, cultivate self-knowledge, self-respect, and pride in accomplishment; second, cultivate determination to act in building a better world; and third, give your people an opportunity to practice democratic participation in church life."

"I accept full responsibility for what I really said to the ministers. It is regrettable that interpretations not at all my meanings were made of the talk. Those who heard, or who asked others what was said, are responsible for their own interpretations. What I here state is what I meant, and what I believe, and what I do."

"I have confidence that those who engage sincerely in the struggle for human rights, and who know Hampton Institute, will make widely known the facts in this statement, and with convictions."

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.
5-13-44
Retired



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
Noted educator, lecturer and journalist, whose forced retirement after 25 years at Atlanta university, is being probed by Alumni of the institution.

DuBois-Clement Feud Disturbs College Heads

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.
11-4-44

The W. E. B. DuBois feud with Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta university, came near disrupting the 22nd annual conference of Negro Land Grant college presidents.

The feud, which started when Clement forced his board to retire the eminent sociologist from the school faculty, was brought to a head following the reading of recommendations of the executive committee on Thursday which was to have been the last business of the conference.

It resulted in the Social Works Project, advocated strongly by Dr. DuBois three years ago and carried on by members of the conference at Atlanta university, being moved to Howard university in Washington, D. C. under the direction of Dr. E. Franklin Frazier. DuBois who has been director is out.

Clement Forces Move

Clement had forced the move by telling the conference that "Atlanta university was not interested in having the study remain there." This statement had come after John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college and chairman of the conference executive committee, had recommended that something definite be done in the way of continuance of the project. Clement added that Atlanta university could not cooperate with persons who would not cooperate with it.

Clement did not name DuBois. He did not need to because everyone within his hearing knew whom he was hitting at because on Wednesday, DuBois in his report on the Social Works Project had specifically stated on more than one occasion that "Atlanta university did not cooperate."

DuBois did not name Clements. Everyone knew who he was alluding to.

Following the DuBois report, Clement rushed to the executive committee meeting demanded and was refused permission to strike back at DuBois from the floor. The committee ruled that the program of the conference would be carried out as planned.

Loses Staunch Friend

There were those who objected to Clement's stand and demanded a vote which was taken the second time and ended in a five and five tie. Then Tuskegee's president, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the conference, cast the deciding vote. The project went to Howard. DuBois is out as director. Clement has lost some of his staunchest friends including the man who is more responsible than anyone else for Clement being president of Atlanta university.

This man is W. R. Banks, prin-

cipal of Prairie View State college near Hempstead, Texas, and a member of the A. U. trustee board. His father walked to A. U. back in 1869. He graduated himself from that school. So did Mrs. Banks. He denounced Clement from the floor in a dramatic speech and with tears in his eyes. The break was painful but the break was plain.

Clement had DuBois moved from A. U. without any salary. The trustee board meeting a second time, voted the sociologist a yearly stipend since A. U. has no retirement fund. Banks was for DuBois remaining at A. U.

DuBois came back to Atlanta university in answer to the late Dr. John Hope's plea to rebuild the sociology department of A. U. to where it had been nationally known before and to renew the publication of the Phylon. But John Hope and DuBois had nothing but a friendly understanding but nothing on paper regarding his work.

Clement Blocks DuBois

When Clement came trouble started. DuBois asked for adequate funds to carry on his work at the university plus money for three months' extra secretarial work. Clement is said to have turned a deaf ear to most of DuBois recommendations.

When Clement suggested that DuBois teach three-months summer school instead of taking a vacation, the eminent sociologist said "No." Clement then went over his benefactor, Banks' head, with the retirement scheme to the board and won out.

The latest move is looked upon by even those who have been friendly to Clement as another big mistake and one which proved the undoing of the Louisville man who rose rapidly in the educational world.

The conference elected Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley State, as president and Sherman Scruggs, president of Lincoln university of Missouri as vice president. Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State, remains secretary and Felton G. Clark, president of Southern, was retained as treasurer.

More Funds Available For Ft Valley
Savannah Tribune
REPORTED BY STATE AUDITOR THRASHER
Ga.

ATLANTA (ANP)—State Auditor B. E. Thrasher, Jr., Monday reported a substantial increase in the operating costs of Ft. Valley State college, one of three colleges operated by Georgia for Negroes.

It was pointed out that expenditures at Ft. Valley had increased from \$162,192 in 1943 to \$205,525 for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1944, and the annual costs per student had increased from \$544.27 to \$698.68 although the enrollment had remained the same at 258.

The institution spent \$112,350 for personal services of 49 employees, compared to \$95,986 for 47 employees last year. Other larger expenditures were \$52,219 for supplies and \$9,262 for permanent improvements.

Total income for the year was \$203,244 of which the state board of regents provided \$53,458, the state school department, \$17,716; the General Education Board, \$11,793; the Rosenwald fund, \$23,000, and the Carnegie corporation, \$774.24. Tuition and fees provided \$37,539 and dormitories and dining halls, \$53,315.

THE GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE

Tribune - Savannah, Ga.
Our hopes are still that the authorities in charge of administering state supported institutions for Negroes will justify our faith and confidence in them by giving the Negro youth in the state the opportunity to make all the progress, and achieve the highest development, possible to their ability. They are the last resort to which Negroes can appeal. If their decisions do not remedy the just grievances Negroes feel they have, then they have to use the only weapon or power left to them—send their children to some other college, and until the status quo changes, we shall not hesitate to advise them to do so. However, we somehow or other feel that the final word has not been said.

President Bridgman of Hampton On Interracial Cooperation

12-30-44 Norfolk, Va.

President Bridgman recently created a mild sensation in educational circles and among Negroes in general when he made an address before the Newport News-Hampton-Phoenix Ministerial Alliance in which he made certain statements which created the impression that, in his thinking upon the Negro's current problems, he was out of line with liberal, progressive social action. Because of this, his address to the Hampton Institute community—student body, faculty, administrative officers and campus workers—on the occasion of the annual Christmas concert, will be read and studied with interest.—Editor.

IT WAS NINETEEN AND ONE-HALF centuries ago in a subjugated but restless corner of the Roman Empire that there was born the man whose birthday nearly half the world celebrates this week. We in our time remember the birthday of no other ancient, not even those considered very great. But we cannot forget Jesus. He is no mere name in history. He continues to live and to be a power in the world today.



He was not only ahead of his time. He is even ahead of our time. The reason for this power over the minds and hearts of men is not hard to find. Jesus saw and fearlessly proclaimed a basic truth: God is a universal God; all men are children of the same Father; God has made of one blood all nations of the earth. Jesus not only said such things. He lived them, thereby setting a standard for Christians down through the centuries.

Democracy embodies this same truth. In 1776, when men were writing this country's Declaration of Independence asserted as self-evident the truth that all men are created equal. The same principle is also expressed in the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution.

And as Christians would expect, modern science—especially physiology, psychology, and anthropology—furnishes a body of evidence for this same truth: that there is one race, the human race. Differences among men, says modern science, are individual, not racial. Race doctrines and racial antagonism, says modern science, are tactics in the struggle to get and to hold political and economic power.

It is very clear, therefore, that race doctrines and race prejudice will not stand up under the light of science, the principles of democracy and the teachings of Jesus.

YET DESPITE this weighty testimony, today in our country the principles of Christian brotherhood and democracy are not very widely applied. I say this soberly. As we look around the world we see that men torment one another with doctrines of race superiority and with race prejudice. Workers are hired, not according to ability, but according to color.

Color condemns families of education and culture to live in slums.

For many, many people color limits medical care and schooling. Color lines keep whole populations of both racial groups in economic bondage. Intelligent and honest men of both racial groups see these things. Many of us, like the prophet of old, feel like crying out, "How long, O Lord, how long!"

Next to Hitlerism, of which it is a part, race relations is the greatest problem confronting mankind today. To Christians and to believers in democracy it is challenge number one. The success of our struggle for interracial understanding and for race rights will be a large factor in determining whether there will be peace in the world after World War II or another and more terrible war.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE is an effort to deal with this problem of race relations. Hampton was founded to develop the inherent powers of a people, most of whom had just been freed from slavery and for

whom there existed few and meagre opportunities for education and development. Looking about the country today, and looking back over 75 years, we interracial understanding and race rights. Sooner or later, the forces of the nations which avow faith in democracy will occupy Berlin, and then the walls of Tokyo will come tumbling down.

Thereafter the spotlight of history will move across the stage to this struggle for interracial understanding and for the rights of racial minorities. In this country it is a struggle against race prejudice, against discrimination, and against entrenched power which restricts the freedoms of many citizens.

Each must take his part in the fight. Insofar as we use the methods of Christianity and democracy, so are we more likely to win Christian and democratic objectives. This Christmas season should be a time for rededication in this struggle.

HERE, AS IN so many deep and real things, it is the common people from whom we can learn much. Into an almost full street car recently came a colored woman. Just back of the middle of the car the only seat in which there was room was occupied by an elderly white woman. She smiled and motioned, and after some hesitation the colored woman sat down. Promptly the motorman shouted: "Get up there." Quietly the white woman motioned the other over and herself sat on the aisle. Then she said in an imperious way that grandmothers have: "This woman's Christian and I'm a Christian. Go along now. Go along now, and let us alone." The whole car smiled and the motorman went along.

For years a Hampton graduate worked as a butler because he could not easily find a job on the level of his training. Soon after the outbreak of World War II, he sought work in a factory, was accepted as a machinist's helper, went to school evenings, and after two years found himself the maintenance machinist for the whole factory. Suddenly one day the superintendent called him in and said that he would have to let him go, because "some of the men object to your color."

"Is there anything the matter with my work?" "No, you are one of our best men, and you know it." "Then let me talk with the men." Called together by the superintendent, he spoke to the other men something like this: "We drink the same water. We breathe the same air. When I cut my finger, it bleeds the same red blood as your. We worship the same God. Is there any real reason why we cannot work together?" Some men left the room; others, holding their heads, and those who said: "Stay. We will work with you."

WHETHER OR NOT life presents us with opportunities for direct action (and if and when it does) may we measure up. Every one of us can now this evening, take an active part in the struggle for interracial understanding and race rights. We can

take part in this struggle by making contributions to the work of the Virginia State Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Just as we fight to banish Hitlerism by buying War Bonds, so by making contributions tonight to the work of this Commission we can fight to banish race prejudice, discrimination, compulsory segregation.

I urge every person in this audience to make the Virginia State Commission on Interracial Cooperation one of his agents in this struggle and to contribute liberally.

Poison Pen Letter Gets Afro American - Baltimore, Md. Bennett Prexy a Life Job

6-3-44

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Poison pen letters attacking the Jones brothers, Bishop R. E. Jones of the Methodist Church and Dr. David Jones, president of Bennett College, have bounced with reverse English.

Trustees of Bennett College meeting last week re-elected Dr. Jones president for life. Bishop Jones retires next month on a \$3,000 pension for life.

Dismissal Asked

When President Jones went to Bennett, it had ten students. Today it has 400. Its first budget was \$4,400, and now it is \$220,000. During his presidency, \$1,600,000 has been given to the college for building and improvements.

The poison pen letter, a four-page document printed in blue and red ink, asked for the dismissal of Dr. Jones on the charge that he had cursed one Bishop L. H. King at a theological seminary last February.

When accused of trying to pack a meeting at the seminary, the Bennett president is said to have replied, "Who in the devil is trying to pack the meeting?" This, the letter said, shows a lack of self-control.

The letter also criticized President Jones because he was able to get donations for Bennett, when the presidents of Sam Houston, Morristown and Rust Colleges could not.

Still another letter issued by the Rev. A. E. Liles of Shreveport, La., criticizes Bishop Robert E. Jones of the New Orleans Area and disapproved of conference funds spent for the development of Chautauqua grounds, Waveland, Miss.

Asked why poison pen letters are more frequent in the Methodist church than in any other, Dr. Jones said perhaps it is because of the salary paid Bishops, which amounts to something like \$10,000. There are not many \$10,000 pastorates and competition for general offices is keen, he said.

That is the type of Negro who believes that every white person is superior, and every colored person is inferior. In some circles it is known as "a phobia or the white complex." It is very strong in some Negroes.

I love these "simple English words—Fight, Agitate, Aggravate, and Militant" and I would hate to be forced to live in a country without the privilege of using intelligently. If possible, and "in the orderly American," all that those words denote and connote.

After all, this is just a part of the fruits of elevating an inexperienced man to a position which requires competence, wisdom, ripe judgment, and a broad knowledge of race relations in America.

There are too many white people in key positions who want Negroes to want what the white people want Negroes to behave, rather than have Negroes want what Negroes want for themselves and are striving continuously "in the orderly American way . . . to lift himself out of the mire of ignorance, poverty, ill health, bad housing and sub-standard (or second class) citizenship."

—GEORGE W. BLOUNT
Cheyney, Pa.

Voice Of The People

Hampton's President Sounds Discordant Note

Editor, Journal and Guide: I am writing this brief note to commend you for your fair, im-made and are making, whether partial, and factual editorial on Hampton's campus or else statement of the case without where, is being made in the any literary lace as of Decem-orderly American way," and ber 16 regarding Hampton and they should be increasingly en-certain "off the record" expres-couraged to continue to make sions attributed to her president, that type of fight. The majority of the members of the Peninsula The majority of both Ministerial Alliance are definite-younger and the older Negroes ly wise enough not to allow have long since passed that themselves to be "soft-soaped" stage of plasticity in which it and they are also wise enough was possible to mold some of to know that a soft answer does them into—mollycoddles, pussy-tions not always turn away wrath, footers, and Uncle Toms. That distinguished (or rather but sometimes it serves merely That distinguished (or rather as an invitation for additional extinguished) educator who is want Negroes to want what the white people want Negroes to abuse; all of that and more too reported as having said that the Negro is inferior, should behave, rather than have Negroes to this group of intelligent, wise, summoned before a commission want alert, competent, and pro-

Hampton Head to Use Manuscript Hereafter

Furor Over Racial Talk Prompts Official Statement by Bridgman

BLAMES "INTERPRETATION": Says he made no reference to former administrative policy or to any previous president in address before ministers' alliance two weeks ago.

Storm created by AFRO's exclusive account in which college head urged "integrated lives" instead of "fighting for rights" results in two-hour meeting with students and faculty. Ministers, in statement to student council, corroborate AFRO's account of what Hampton president said in "off-the-record" talk. Five-hundred word statement fails to refute statements regarding humility and subtle patronage after two weeks of reflection over notes read.

News, Hampton, Phoebus and vicinity, issued the following press release Monday:

"In order to more fully clarify the position taken by the alliance in regard to a speech delivered by Ralph P. Bridgman, president of Hampton Institute, on December 4 at the First Baptist Church, East End, the alliance voted Monday to reaffirm its position in witnessing to the truth of the two articles appearing in the December 9 issues of the AFRO-AMERICAN and the Journal and Guide newspapers, respectively.

"The alliance further states that it is not responsible for any newspaper reports as all meetings are public unless otherwise indicated."

The Revs. George S. Russell, president; E. D. McCreary, Jr., secretary; J. Metz Rollins, vice-president; I. H. Ruffin, treasurer; J. T. Johnson, T. R. Gibson and J. T. Moore, members of the committee appointed at the alliance meeting on December 11 to confer with representatives of the student body at Hampton Institute and the local AFL Teachers' Union signed the statement.

Bridgman Talk as AFRO Reported It
Balt., Md.

Under my administration, students and faculty members will neither be encouraged nor condoned in their efforts to use the school's campus or facilities to agitate militantly for racial rights as has been done previously.

My predecessor, Lieut. Commander Malcolm S. MacLean, went out on a limb by fighting for a larger measure of democratic equality for the colored man.

The basic objective of Hampton should not be to train young people to fight for their rights, but to live integrated lives.

Fighting Not Our Business
We have no business to engage in that subtle patronage which is employed when we attempt to fight for somebody's rights.

Some student and faculty members at Hampton reject the doctrine of humility, even in a spiritual sense, on the grounds that they are members of an oppressed racial minority.

A distinguished colored educator who recently visited the campus told me that "the colored man is inferior," an admission of futility and frustration which astounded me.

What Bridgman Says He Said
12-23-44

I made no reference to race talk at Hampton Institute. As everyone knows, race problems are freely discussed at Hampton Institute. I have never thought of changing this freedom, and I shall not change it.

In referring to past policies at Hampton Institute, I made no personal reference to any past president and I made no reference of any kind to anyone now on the staff.

Will Encourage Fighting

I have encouraged and will encourage staff and students to fight in the American way to get real democracy for all people.

When I said that even in the South I would like to see ministers cultivate interest and ability to "live integrated," I mean I wanted to see more colored Americans working in factories and offices in jobs up to their ability and training, and living in mixed communities.

Defines "Subtle Patronage"

When I mentioned "subtle patronage," it was to condemn overhelpfulness as patronizing and weakening. I meant that no

one else can really fight for another person's rights. I meant that each person must stand for his own rights, and not lean on others; and must join the fight for all people who are denied their rights.

When I mentioned humility it was to condemn complacency and subservience. I meant the very opposite of these, namely that today ministers should cultivate the forthrightness and courage to stand for one's rights as citizens in democracy.

citing two examples of how an elderly local white woman and a Hampton-trained machinist won out against discrimination on a local street car and in an industry.

Racial Antagonisms Draw Hampton Prexy's Censure
AFRO-AMERICAN
12-23-44

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT
HAMPTON, Va. — President Bridgman announced that Hampton Institute "shall continue to develop the inherent powers of the Negro," and reiterated that "requirements for degrees are being increased."

Mixed Groups Lauded
In a strong appeal for support of the Virginia Interracial Commission, which receives the annual mission, and whose president, John Paige Williams, was a guest, President Bridgman said that "the most hopeful progress for this truth is through interracial committees which dig into the feelings of citizens and unite the liberal and progressive leaders of the people."

He urged that we learn from the common folk some of the techniques which may be profitably applied to interracial struggle.

By S. A. HAYNES, Staff Correspondent
HAMPTON, Va.—The next time that he makes a public address in which racial issues are mentioned, Ralph Bridgman, Hampton Institute's new president, will use a manuscript.

Pressed by the student council and by the local teachers' union (AFL) to explain a talk two weeks ago after which he was quoted as saying that "Hampton's basic objective should not be to train young people to fight for their rights, but to live integrated lives," President Bridgman attended a two-hour meeting of students, teachers and workers Thursday afternoon in Ogden Hall.

The controversial speech, reported exclusively in the AFRO and later picked up and carried by other newspapers and press services, was delivered before the Ministers' Alliance of Newport News, Hampton, Phoebus and Vicinity and aroused nationwide interest among alumni and friends of Hampton.

Students report that the Hampton head's attempt to clarify what he said to the ministers proved embarrassing in that he made the mistake of allowing students and faculty members to subject him to relentless questioning from which he was finally rescued by some members of the teaching staff.

Issues "Clarifying Statement"
On Saturday, President Bridgman issued a statement which, he said, "contained the substance" of his remarks. The statement was an afterthought.

When one of the three instructors, what I really said to the ministers," President Bridgman said. "It is regrettable that interpretations not at all my meanings were made of the talk. Those who heard, or who asked others what was said, are responsible for their own interpretations. What I here state is what I meant, and what I believe, and what I do."

The AFRO did not interpret the Bridgman talk. It quoted word for word, none of which has been denied. The fact that after two weeks in which to consult his notes, there are wide differences between his answers to the students and teachers, and his official statement speaks for itself.

Statements Compared
The AFRO prints below the statements as first quoted and corresponding passages from the Bridgman official statement.

"Yes, He Said It"
12-23-44
Ministers Repeat
Afro-American

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The Ministers' Alliance of Newport



PRESIDENT BRIDGMAN

Institutions of Higher Learning

Amsterdam News - New York
Heartening though it is that long overdue concrete action is being taken to strengthen several of the so-called Negro institutions of higher learning with the view of developing them to a point as near as possible to the standard of America's great schools and colleges, it would be a tragedy if the efforts are being made expressly for the purpose of routing all Negroes to these institutions. *5-13-44*

The \$4,000,000 given Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee, by the General Education Board and the \$16,000 allotted to the same school by the Legislature of the State of Virginia should not and must not be for the purpose of keeping Negroes out of Johns Hopkins, Harvard, the University of Chicago and other truly great medical schools.

Nor should the establishment of an engineering school at Tuskegee or at A. and T. prevent Negroes from attending Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rensselaer, Carnegie, Brooklyn or even Georgia Tech. Regardless of how much money is put into Harvard and Fisk Universities, Negroes who have the funds and scholarship and wish to attend Harvard, Yale, or any other of America's fine universities must continue to do so. Regardless of how much money is poured into Meharry, it must not come to be considered "the only" medical school for Negroes.

Thousands of physicians have been turned out at Meharry, and thousands of others will doubtless be turned out there in the future. A better Meharry, therefore, will necessarily produce better medical men. *5-13-44*

On the other hand, hundreds, perhaps thousands of young men with technical leanings have been denied advanced training because they were unable financially to attend any of the expensive colleges, in all probability might be able to attend a Tuskegee Tech. The doors of all other universities and colleges must, just the same, remain open to those who wish to enter, whether they number one or 100.

As we see it, the strengthening of the Negro colleges is merely a step toward bringing all educational institutions up to higher standards, and should be extended to so-called white schools that are below standard. If this is the purpose, the efforts are decidedly consonant with our democratic principles and reveal our program for the development of a better and more enlightened society. But if the money is being spent, and the energy of so many important people is being employed to perpetuate the pattern of segregation, then America lies when it tells the world it is fighting for the dignity of human beings and full freedom for all men.

LIGHTS and SHADOWS

Afro American - Baltimore, Md.
By DWIGHT HOLMES

College Education Pays

There is much talk nowadays about probable changes in the college curriculum in the post-war world. There is no doubt about the fact that some changes will be made. No curriculum, no course, no subject matter is so sacred as to be immune from the need of modification to suit new situations.

I seriously doubt, however, that the reformers will deny that the only thing better than some education is more education.

Realized Handicap

John D. Rockefeller never went beyond the eighth grade, and neither did Henry Ford. Andrew Carnegie was even shorter on formal education. But nobody realized better than they themselves that the lack of education had been a handicap. So Rockefeller gave many millions to schools, and Carnegie many millions to libraries.

In estimating the value of anything to great numbers of people, we work on the law of averages. We do not reach conclusions from the exceptional cases.

Following this method, the American people have concluded that formal education is such a good thing that it should be free, universal and compulsory. And it maintains not only public graded schools and high schools, but public colleges as well. *10-7-44*
Some years ago Dean Everett W. Lord of Boston University made a study to find out in exact terms how the earning capacity of people is effected by the amount of schooling they receive.

He took the records of 5,000 men ranging in age from 19 to 72. These people were from many parts of the United States and included many occupations.

Among other things he found that there is a regular increase in income from eighth-grade graduates through high school and college to the doctors of philosophy.

The graduate of the graded school reaches the peak of his earnings around 42 years of age. High school graduates earn their maximum from 45 to 55, after which their earnings drop off sharply. *10-7-44*

Worth Thinking About

On the other hand, the earnings of the college graduate continue to rise until he reaches 64.

Dean Lord found out that it costs \$80 a year, for eight years, to give a boy a graded-school education. This adds about a thousand dollars a year to that boy's income for the next 41 years over the earnings of one who has had no schooling. In other words, \$640 for his graded-school education yields him \$41,000 during his maturity.

At the time the study was made, a high school education cost \$300 a year for four years, a total of \$1,200, but the high school graduate earned about \$500 a year more than the eighth-grade boy for the next 40 years.

When it comes to college education the case is still more striking. At a cost of \$1000 a year for four years of college education, or a total of \$4,000, the college graduate earns approximately \$1800 a year more than the high-school graduate for the next forty years, a return of \$72,000 for 20

ing to college. *10-7-44*

These figures are given for the benefit of our young friends who are eager to tear loose from school and rush out into the world. There is something to think about here.

10-7-44

ST. LOUIS—The veil of prejudice surrounding St. Louis university, a Catholic institution and Missouri's oldest, has been cut. In lifting the school's color bar the Rev. Patrick J. Holloran, S.J., president, announced that five Negroes have been accepted as summer school students.

This favorable announcement follows by less than three months The Pittsburgh Courier's expose of Webster college, Webster Groves, Mo., an affiliate of St. Louis university. The story dealt with Webster's refusal to open its doors to colored students.

MILITANT ACTION

5-6-44
At this same time, St. Louis university was being urged to admit Negroes and President Holloran sent letters to friends of the school asking the "advisability and necessity" of accepting Negro students in the university.

Another important factor in the St. Louis university situation was the militant action taken by the Rev. Claude H. Heithaus, S.J., a member of the university staff. He preached a sermon to the student body last February and warned them against prejudice. The students endorsed his appeal by a rising vote and joined in a prayer of penitence for "the wrongs that white men have done" to Negroes.

In making the announcement, President Holloran stated that two young men had been accepted for the College of Arts and Sciences, popularly called the undergraduate school, and two men and a woman, all teachers in the public schools of St. Louis, for the university's graduate school.

DECISION REACHED

5-6-44
He said the decision was reached at a joint meeting of the University Board of Trustees and the Council of Regents and Deans.

"It is an evident duty of all Catholics to receive Christian education," he declared. "This duty is not restricted to grade school or even high school, but when possible, extends to all branches of university training. In the St. Louis area, though there are Catholic grade and high schools for both colored and white students, there does not exist an institution in which Catholic Negroes can receive Catholic education on the university level; nor does it appear that such an institution will come into existence even in the remote future."

NAMES NOT RELEASED

"Consequently, the University Board of Trustees, in joint conference with the Council of Regents and Deans, passed the resolution that a Catholic education be made available at St. Louis university for Negroes."

Names of the five Negroes accepted by the university will not be announced before May 16, and at this time it is expected that

Negroes
Pittsburgh
Session

5-6-44
Courier

more will be admitted to the Summer school. *5-6-44*

This section by St. Louis university is expected to give new life to the fight for admission of Negro students to Missouri and Washington universities.

Only those students who can show the required qualification will be admitted to the university, Father Holloran emphasized. Those to be admitted to the Summer session were given a rigid examination.

Dr. Ivy is one of the state's leading educators and if certain changes are recommended—and made—there is little likelihood of the Southern Association of Colleges falling back on the charge that the board may be "playing politics."

Out Of Politics

Dr. Ivy happens to be on the association's board which has to do with "admissions" and "probations." Too, the board has been removed from politics by its recent change over from a legislative supervised agency to a constitutional office. The Governor is no longer a member of the board, and the membership is not subject to change at legislative will—and gubernatorial suggestion.

Other members of the special committee are Means Johnston, former senator of Greenwood and author of the constitutional amendment changing the status of the college board; John W. Backstrom, of Leakesville; R. H. Henley of Macon and Mrs. Janie

Mississippi Colleges Probe On
Commercial Appeal
Educators' Study Expected To Determine Who's Running 'Em

By KENNETH TOLER

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 9.—The educational study of Mississippi's Institutions of Higher Learning, designed to determine "who's running the colleges and how," is under way. It is expected to cover everything from policy-making to patronage. Authorized by the new Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, the study is being made under the directorship of Joseph E. Gibson, former Mississippi educator, now with the Louisiana Public School System. He will have as "co-sultants" some of the outstanding educators of the Nation. One educator said the study should be worth one million dollars "if" it finds some

From the laymen's standpoint, major interest will probably center in the studies on functions of higher education; general administrative policy; purchasing, finance and "faculty personnel and administrative."

A special committee of the college board, headed by Dr. H. M. Meridian, is conducting

Data Sought Of College Heads
College heads have been contacted and requested to furnish the study group certain information. Faculty members will also be asked to contribute suggestions.



both pro and con, although their recommendations or criticisms must "clear through" the college head.

First meeting of Mr. Gibson with his consultants is planned during the Christmas holidays. The study is expected to be completed in about six months.

Some of the consultants include Dr. Fred Kelly, director of the division of higher education in the U. S. Office of Education; Dr. E. B. Hollis, senior specialist in higher education, U. S. O. E.; Dr. Ben Frazier, specialist in teacher education, U. S. O. E.; Dr. E. A. Walters, University of Tennessee; Dr. J. W. Brouillette, L. S. U. (consultant on negro education); Dr. Clarence Schep, with the Louisiana School System; Dr. Lloyd Morey, University of Illinois, and Dr. M. C. Huntley, University of Alabama.

With the type of consultants selected the state is assured of an impartial analysis of its higher educational system.

Hampton Prexy Endorses "Race Rights Struggle"

In his recent Christmas message to the students and faculty of Hampton Institute, President Ralph P. Bridgman declared that "The success of our struggle for interracial understanding and for race rights will be a large factor in determining whether there will be peace in the world after World War II or another and under the light of science, the more terrible war." Observers interpreted this as an indirect re-pledge to critics of Dr. Bridgman's alleged earlier statement that up "Hampton's basic objective should not be to train young people to fight for their rights but to live integrated lives."

Dr. Bridgman's talk stressed interracial cooperation as its main theme and emphasized that Hampton Institute was "founded to extend interracial understanding and to secure for all Negro-Americans all the rights of citizenship."

ALL MUST TAKE PART

He said, "In this country it is a struggle against race prejudice, against discrimination, and against entrenched power which restricts the freedoms of many citizens. Each must take his part in the fight. Insofar as we use the methods of Christianity and democracy, so are we more likely to win Christian and democratic objectives."

Declaring "It is very clear, therefore, that race doctrines and race prejudice will not stand up

Liberties Group Scores Firing of Liberal Prexy

NEW YORK—The dismissal of Dr. Homer C. Rainey, president of the University of Texas, by the university board of regents, "is a shocking infringement and a serious attack against all those fundamental democratic rights for which this country stands and for which we fight today."

The above quotation is part of a statement adopted last week at a special meeting of the executive board of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and sent to Gov. Coke R. Stevens of Texas by George Marshall, chairman of the NFCL.

New Mississippi Seminary Reports Progress

JACKSON, Miss. — The annual meeting of the Mississippi Union Theological Seminary, Inc., located at Prentiss, Miss., held its session in the First Baptist church (white) Jackson, Miss. President Rev. H. L. Lang presented his first report of the seminary activities and services rendered for the men and women of Mississippi and surrounding areas. Credit for the success of this work was given the Rev. R. W. Woullard, the Rev. Estus T. Oastis, the Rev. M. L. Gray, Profs. J. E. Johnson, T. L. Haynes and others who held a series of meetings under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Oastis.

The Mississippi Union seminary was incorporated under date of March 14, with the Rev. H. L. Lang, as its first president. As results of a survey of Mississippi 38 teaching centers have been designed where units of the system carrying students through courses leading to diploma in Christian training and theology. Seven of these centers are in operation with more than 200 students in course of preparation for leadership with eight additional centers ready and anxiously waiting to be served.

ACTIVITIES REPORT

The first commencement exercises were conducted at the Central unit of the system, Prentiss, Miss., July 6 and 7, when 12 ministers received certificates for two years of study and two received diplomas for three years' work. The trustees are grateful for the very fine co-operation, advice and financial assistance given by the Board of Education of Southern Baptist convention through Dr. Noble Y. Bealle and Dr. J. B. Lawrence of Atlanta, Ga., and the Mississippi Baptist Southern convention through Dr. D. A. McCall.

REPORT SUMMARIZED

The report revealed a total of \$2,588.95 collected through fees and contributions. Travel and teaching hours were contributed by the following teachers: Dr. W. L. Seawell, Dr. D. O. Horne, Dr. H. T. Brookshire and Dr. O. P. Moore. The following officers and trustees were elected: Dr. J. L. Sullivan, Brookhaven, president; James E. Gayle, New Orleans, secretary; W. D. Cole, Philadelphia, Miss., treasurer; U. S. Polk, Prentiss, Miss., bursar; Prof. J. Jackson, public relations office; J. D. Ray, Starksville; John D. Davis, Greenville; G. O. Parker, McGhee; W. R. Cooper, Tylertown; the Rev. Fred Booker, McComb; the Rev. J. M. McEwen, Brookhaven; the Rev. R. L. Chandler, Iverness, and the Rev. M. L. Gray, Mt. Olive, Miss. The proposed budget representing the amount of \$13,800 for next year's work, presented by the Rev. Mr. Lang, was unanimously approved.

Out-Of State Aid To Negro Students

Basically, we could never agree to relent in our determination to secure for Negroes, the same as for white persons, adequate and equal provisions for graduate and professional training within the borders of this State. To do less would be to abrogate the clear mandate of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Lloyd Gaines case. It would be violative of our system of fairplay and justice for all. And it would in effect, mean that educational opportunities in our land will be granted or denied on the basis of race and color, rather than upon the basis of equality of privilege.

But, until the times comes when the State can effect this arrangement, we can see no sound argument which can be logically advanced against the recent joint proposal of Presidents of Negro State supported institutions in behalf of the extension of aid to Negro students desiring to conduct study at other than State institutions. Already, according to this report, several students are conducting studies at out-of-state institutions. Aid is also being extended to certain other students in Atlanta University through a cooperative arrangement.

In the light of these arrangements therefore, and in the hope that speedy steps will be taken to provide this education within the State, we are pleased, not only to give our endorsement to the Committee's proposal, but likewise to urge qualified Negroes to make applications for this aid in even greater numbers.

34 Colleges

Represented

At "Adventure"

"Design for Living Today"

Theme of Three-Day Meet

Held in Greensboro, N. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C. —

"A design for living today" was sought by 250 students from thirty-four colleges who attended the three-day "adventure in applied Christianity" held here recently at Greensboro and Bennett Colleges. In its final session the conference accepted a resolution which asked the abolishment of segregation laws covering public carriers in North Carolina.

More effective organization of the conference was achieved through the formation of area councils which will further the work of the conference between the annual conferences and function as a planning committee for the annual meet.

In the final address Rev. Charles Jones, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill, N. C., a member of the Southern Field Council of the Student Y. M. C. A. and a director of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, emphasized the radical

and revolutionary character of Jesus. He urged the conference to be the spearhead of progress, but cautioned that it would place them in a minority position.

Hits Inactivity

Another of the speakers was Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, sociologist and associate executive director of the Southern Regional Council, who declared that idleness, want, disease, ignorance, squalor, race and religious were seven "great giants" which must be dispelled in the South. Other serious evils, he said, were the absence of knowledge of the situation and the abundance of "inactivity."

Dr. Y. C. Yang, president of Soochow University and director of the speakers bureau of the Chinese News Service, spoke twice during the conference on the unfinished tasks of Christianity and China's contribution to tomorrow's world.

Workshop Discussions

Workshop discussions were conducted during the conference for delegates with special interests. The leaders were: Miss Ethelene Sample, director of religious education, Centenary Methodist Church, Winston-Salem; Dr. Wilson Q. Welch, Jr., Hood Theological Seminary, Salisbury; Dr. A. D. Beittel, Guilford College; Dr. Ivan E. Taylor, Bennett College; Miss Emma Benignus, professor of religion, Randolph-Macon College; Dr. Eugene Pfaff, director of the southern council on

and administrators of Howard sanction of student activities. The entire matter goes back to University at a three-hour conference May 19. President Johnson's order to students who successfully fought the chapter of the Howard chapter of the NAACP has also asked President Thompson to permit representatives of the chapter to permit rep. crow to call off the fight. The new trustees on June 2 to define the limitation of university

HU Officials and Students Confer
WASHINGTON, D. C. — (AP) — The setting-up of a committee of twenty-four to determine the degree of student participation in the formulation of university policy was agreed upon by students

Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif.
8-14-44



WORKSHOP—Unique off-campus project of the summer school at Hampton Institute this year was the six-week workshop for rural teachers on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, which came to an end last Friday. It was held in Northampton County Training School at Machipongo, Va., under the joint auspices of Hampton Institute and the Secondary School Study of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes. Twenty-eight teachers, many from one-room country schools, attended the workshop where they found practical help in solving some of the manifold problems which beset the Negro teacher in the rural South.

Individual conferences with staff members and visiting consultants were a big help, as this teacher discovered when she brought her problem of developing a remedial reading program for slow-learners and retarded pupils to Miss Evelyn Lawlah of Hampton Institute, director of education for the workshop.

ATLANTA UNIV. HAITI EXCHANGE STUDENTS

ATLANTA, Ga.—Paul Richiez, Haitian teacher, who received a fellowship from Atlanta university under an exchange agreement between Atlanta university and the Republic of Haiti, has arrived at the Atlanta institution to begin graduate study towards a master's degree in English. Under the exchange agreement Miss Doris Melissa Gaskill of Brooklyn, N. Y., a graduate of Atlanta university in 1943, is studying French in Haiti on a fellowship provided by the Ministry of Education of that

Dr. Arthur Davis Takes Professorship

At Howard University

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. Arthur P. Davis, who for more than 10 years has been head of the department of language and literature at Virginia Union University, has accepted a professorship at Howard University, Washington.



DR. DAVIS
Conc...
ing Dr. Davis' change of connections President Ellison, of Union said: "Union is losing one of her ablest"

faculty members and a most beloved teacher." Prof. Davis received his doctorate from Columbia University in 1942. He is well known as an author and newspaper columnist. He is now a Journal and Guide columnist on leave. Besides other works he is co-editor with Dr. Sterling A. Brown of Howard, and Dr. Ulysses Lee, of Union, of "The Negro Caravan," an anthology of writings by American Negroes.

College Librarians Age — New York, At Atlanta Univ.

ATLANTA, Ga.—A conference on The Library and Graduate In-

struction," considered one of the significant meetings of the year at Atlanta University, was held recently on the campus, for six days.

Supported by a grant from the General Education Board, Atlanta University assumed the leadership in sponsoring this conference in an effort to explore the needs of colleges and universities for Negroes offering instruction on the graduate level. These institutions face the problem of providing adequate library materials and services for their graduate courses.

All of the thirteen institutions for Negroes which are at present giving courses beyond the college level were invited to participate. In attendance were representatives from eleven of these institutions including college presidents, deans, librarians, and faculty members.

Dr. Louis Wilson, formerly dean of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago and one of the foremost library authorities in America, headed the group of resource persons serving the conference. Other resource persons were Dr. Eliza A. Gleason, director of the Atlanta University School of Library Service; Miss Tommie Dora Barker, dean of the School of Library Science, Emory University; and Miss Dorothy G. Williams and Mrs. Virginia Lacy Jones of the Atlanta University School of Library Service.

Among the conference speakers were Dr. Walter Daniel, librarian, Howard University; O. Wallace Van Jackson, librarian, Atlanta University; Mrs. Gaynelle Barksdale, reference librarian, Atlanta University; President Rufus Clement, Atlanta University; and Orestes J. Baker, librarian, Prairie View State College.

Militant Alumni Irked

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois Retired By Atlanta U. President

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—Rallying to the support of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent educator, journalist and lecturer, alumni this week revealed a probe into the circumstances which caused President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta university to retire Dr. DuBois after 25 years of service. "Color of the world," declared Atty. A. T. Walden, E. M. Martin and Dr. Thomas H. Slater. "We are action was justified, in view of Dr. DuBois' services to Atlanta university, nor in accord with sound which he has charge of in the academic usage, to say nothing about his immeasurable and continuing contribution to the welfare of the millions of people of DuBois' case to the trustee board

It is a credit to Americans of the greatest importance that two colored institutions founded under similar circumstances, each by men with a common purpose in mind, should at this time be instrumental in providing the facilities which have contributed so much to the training of colored citizens to enable them to take their place on the greatest fighting teams in history.

Some eighty years ago my father led colored troops in the defense of freedom and the Union. Later, he and Booker T. Washington devoted their lives to the establishment of Hampton and Tuskegee with the common purpose of integrating colored people into the American way of living.

No finer tribute could be paid to the memory of either man than splendid record already established the role which each institution has played in the adaptation and utilization of its resources and facilities for training men for the armed forces.

Also we must not overlook the splendid record already established by sailors who have been assigned to the fleet as gun-mates, machinist's mates, quartermasters, etc.

Atlanta university for final action, Saturday.

2 Sister Schools Leading in Training U.S. Fighters

From an address delivered on Sept. 8 by Commander Daniel W. Armstrong of Great Lakes Naval Station to the graduating class of the training school at Hampton Institute.

9-30-44

9-15-44

9-15-44

the Pacific area, and who for many, many months have been paving the road to Tokyo.

Many of these men, unheralded and unsung, have been doing a job that is nevertheless being written into the pages of our past, present and future victories in the Pacific.

9-30-44
branch of the service has its quota of colored personnel.

With just pride we all point to the combat record of the 99th Pursuit Squadron and to the recent report of the 92nd Infantry Division now in the front lines on the Italian front.

Johns Hopkins Opens Doors to Negro, Jew

11-4-44
BALTIMORE—Jimcra at Johns Hopkins University here in this feudal southern city was quietly abolished last week, when the famous medical school accepted enrollments from two Negro and Jewish union workers who had received scholarships to the university from their union, Shipyard Workers Local 43, CIO.

The union awarded Benjamin Adams, its negotiating committee chairman, one of two scholarships to Johns Hopkins. Education chairman Robert Rosevag was also awarded a scholarship to a 16-week course on labor relations.

In addition to his position as chairman of the Bethlehem negotiating committee (of which he is the only Negro member on the East Coast, Adams also serves as chairman of the grievance committee. Both men have been very active in the shipyard local.

Adams, in particular, has been a leading worker in the present election campaign to reelect President Roosevelt. A former shop steward of the Y department, and twice delegate to the national convention, this young trade unionist has been employed for three years in the Bethlehem Fairfield Shipyard in Baltimore.

Houston College Has 17th Commencement

6-17-44
HOUSTON — The Rev. T. J. Dr. Logan's intense interest in the field of international relations, and wide travel in Europe and Latin America were in evidence throughout his scholarly and deeply significant address. Lamenting the fact that for the second time in 25 years the world is engaged in costly and devastating slaughter, Dr. Logan said that it seems that there should be enough human intelligence to learn something from this debacle. The average citizen is more hopeful of the outcome of this war, he said, especially because the first World War ended by treaty between a few greats — Clemenceau, Wilson and others. This war, he stated, will not be concluded by diplomats, but by the common people. "We are going to have a people's peace that will usher in the century of the common man. We hope to secure an enduring peace from the common man, but must not be too disappointed if things do not turn out exactly as we expect them to," he said. The people must meet three requirements if they expect to shape a lasting peace; 1. They must have a knowledge of world affairs, 2. They must desire to promote peace for all, and 3. They must have the power to impress these first two factors upon the government to accede to their wishes.

The Rev. Clement read from John 1:14: "And the word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, full of grace and truth." The speaker took his scriptural text as a basis for emphasizing the necessity for mankind to keep the word in its heart. "We are living in an age of change and our responsibilities will be widening, broadening and deepening. The word will not mean much to you until its gets into the individual and he makes the word known to his fellowman," the minister said.

Dr. Clement recommended the reading of Lin Yutang's "Between Laughter and Tears," and said that while one taking the contents of the book unto himself, he must be careful to keep in mind the importance of the soul for, he said, there is great truth in Ruskin's statement that a little training of the heart and soul makes a few more wise men better than a wilderness of fools. Until this and other countries can invite Christ in on their deliberations we will have no peace, but will continue to go out of one war into another, Dr. Clement said.

6-17-44
Dr. Logan Speaks

Navy, we have our first Brigadier General, first Negro aviators, our first Negro with an important position in the State Department in the person of Dr. Ralph Bunche. These are but a few of the evidences of what the people can do, he said.

About President Rainey

Informer - Houston, Tex.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

10-28-44
All of us who hope that the educational inequalities bearing upon Negroes today might be settled without legal wrangling, and through common sense methods, are concerned over the ruckus involving President Homer P. Rainey of the University of Texas and the regents. If President Rainey were forced out of the educational picture in Texas, it would be a loss to the whole state, and a set-back to the fine approach that has been made on a friendly basis toward solving the problem of inequality of education in Texas.

We have no delusions about President Rainey, and know that he will carry out his oath by enforcing and living up to all of the traditions of Texas and the traditions of the University. But we also know that he is well aware of the inequalities and the things going forward in the nation generally. We recognize him not only as an able man, but as a man of good will toward all men. Already his presence has done more to influence the Negro leadership of this state to seek justice through peaceable means than any other factor involved. We don't pretend to know all of the differences between President Rainey and the regents. We do know that there is an appalling inequality in educational facilities for Negroes in Texas, and that the regents up to date have seemed unaware of the fact or indifferent to the existence of the condition. Negro leaders know that there is great pressure behind them for immediate action to equalize these differences, by invoking the ruling in the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case. Most of the people have believed that men like President Rainey would study the situation and help usher in the century of the common man. We hope to secure an enduring peace from the common man, but must not be too disappointed if things do not turn out exactly as we expect them to," he said. The people must meet three requirements if they expect to shape a lasting peace; 1. They must have a knowledge of world affairs, 2. They must desire to promote peace for all, and 3. They must have the power to impress these first two factors upon the government to accede to their wishes.

6-17-44
"This war is also a war of Negro firsts," Dr. Logan said. He cited the fact that it is the first time the Negro is really in the sources of the state, intellectually,

and financially, just to keep from letting the normal sweep of time and changing conditions pass in natural course.

10-28-44
We know that Texas always represents any interference from Washington, and invariably claims that Texas will take care of its own problems. But Negroes also know that most of these reactionaries, who are uncontrolled, use the right of handling Texas affairs to oppress Negroes and to cheat them of their just dues. Neither segregation, social equality nor any of the bugaboos the reactionaries' appeal to, when they want to prevent any progress for Negroes, can now be cited as an excuse for inadequate elementary schools that Negroes have in the rural sections; for the woeful lack of courses for Negroes on the upper plane to fill the jobs and occupations which men must meet when they come out. All these years they have had the opportunities and the things going forward to work the problem out on a fair and equal basis, but what have they produced? They have produced a one-sided situation where Negroes have practically nothing in the form of education. A number of leaders have shown a willingness to try to work this problem out. Dr. Rainey is merely representative. But we believe in this good faith.

10-28-44
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College Students Listed

New York Age - N.Y.C.
INSTITUTE, W. Va. - Eight students of the West Virginia State College are listed in the 1944-45 edition of "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities". They are: Fredericka Mercedes Duncan of Jacksonville, Florida; Edna Odara Farmer of Beckley, West Virginia; Ann Kathryn Flagg of Charleston, West Virginia; Lloyd Hurst of Suffolk, Virginia; Frederick Jefferson of Bramwell, West Virginia; Thomas Miller Jenkins of Boston, Massachusetts. Beatrice King and John Calvin Parker, both of Roanoke, Virginia.

Two Faculty Members To Retire At Atlanta

5-13-44
ATLANTA, Ga.—On April 28, at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Atlanta University, financial provisions were made for two distinguished faculty members, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Dr. William Stanley Braithwaite, who are to retire from active service in the university on June 30. Both of the educators are internationally famous.

10-28-44
The Board also voted a retirement allowance for Miss Hattie and teachers attending. The dean of V. Feger, who served in the de- committee, the college physician, dean of freshmen and President David D. Jones are among those working with the new organization. Officials hope that these meetings will improve the understanding between the college, the parent and the student.

18b-1944

H.U. HAS 66 MEN IN 92nd DIVISION
Tribune - Washington, D.C.
 Sixty-six former Howard University men, now serving in Italy with the 92nd Division, have sent a scroll to the institution bearing the Howard bison, their names, and one of the lines from their alma mater, "As We Sail Life's Sea." The names include:

John David, Fred Sykes, Theodore M. Davis, Laurence A. Still, M. B. Mitchell, Jr., Richard H. Danzy, Jesse B. Chase, Mike A. Wincher, Carl A. Slaughter, Joseph L. Ventre, Willie W. Barr, C. E. Sagronne, Elmer A. Anderson, Booker T. Felder, Craig J. Wesley, H. M. McLinn, Robert L. Crawford, C. C. Robertson;

James Jackson, Joseph S. Bailey, Benjamin L. Booker, Rupert Hoover, Clarence R. M. Dawson, Ernest J. Blache, James H. Whitmore, Wiley G. Harrison, Terry Brookins, Nathaniel Stinson, Sherman G. Bolling, A. J. Howard, 3rd, A. D. Richardson, Burrell P. De Haven, James L. Watson;

David Wallace, Luke J. Baugh, Cortez C. Austin, Percy L. Davis, Jr., Calvin B. Goring, Jerome E. Parks, Thaddeus H. Hobbs, Herbert L. Lyken, Theodore W. McNeal, Bennet P. Agaua, Lloyd Parker, Norman L. Evans, James Williams, Nathan R. Elder, Thomas E. Robinson, John L. Walker, L. W. Thomas, W. S. Sabook, E. McDaniels, Jr.;

H. C. Warren, Aubrey T. Anduze, Subbeal C. Toombs, Hubert Turner, Luke C. Moore, Virgil A. Meads, Charles Jackson, Byron Turnquest, William Hobbs, Harold Brown, Jr., M. G. Browkins, Jr., Forrest Thomas, Clinton I. Jones, and Edgar O. Hanley.

Plight Of Higher Education Cited

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.
 10-21-44
 WASHINGTON — (A. N. P.) — Appearing as an expert consultant in Negro education before the committee on education before the committee of the house of representatives and the national advisory committee on aid to higher education authorized by House Resolution 692, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley State College, pleaded for federal aid to Negro colleges, state and private, hard hit by the war.

Pointing out that Negroes have graduated from colleges in considerable numbers only since the last war, Dr. Bond estimated that 90% of living colleges graduates were in the draft ages and the ranks of industry and government services than had been true of white colleges.

FEWER MALES

While several of the Negro state colleges have recently received substantial increases in appropriations, the majority of the state colleges and all of the private colleges have suffered from rising maintenance costs, stationary appropriations, and a decreasing supply of trained teachers. Those schools cannot possibly meet the competition of other employing agencies, and because such a large

proportion of the younger college teaching prospects have been caught in the draft, or are in essential industry, a general lowering of standards has taken place. While there has been an unprecedented increase in enrollment of young Negro women in colleges, few institutions have been able to keep enrollments at pre-war figures, because of the scarcity of males in enrollment figures.

He pointed out further that schools for men like Morehouse college and Lincoln university in Pennsylvania had suffered largely from enrollment decreases, and that graduate enrollments in Negro colleges had dwindled almost to nothing.

10-21-44
 He pointed out further that the resource of the Army and Navy detachments assigned to white colleges, and the income from this source which enabled so many white institutions to weather the storm of war.

SHAMEFUL INDICTMENT

It was finally pointed out to the committee that the neglect of Negro education on all levels constituted to a shameful indictment of American democracy, and that if the higher institutions were not adequately financed, elementary education would likewise suffer so that the next war would find America presented with the same sorry spectacle of millions of its

citizens inadequately prepared to take over the defense of their country. America, concluded Dr. Bond, could ill afford to go before the world to establish a truly democratic peace so long as its Negro citizens were kept in poverty and ignorance.

10-21-44
 At the end of Dr. Bond's statement, which was extended from 30 minutes allotted to all consultants to a one hour period in order to permit an answer to all of the questions raised, the committee membership thanked him for having made the clearest statement of the needs of higher education yet presented to the committee.

10-21-44
 The house committee has as its chairman Congressman Graham A. Barden of North Carolina. Members of the advisory committee include Presidents Conant, of Harvard; Anderson, of Coe College; Denovan, of Kentucky; Ellis, of Juanita; Marvin of George Washington; Murphy of Boston College; Rainey, of the University of Texas; Smith of Willimette, and West, of Trenton State Teachers College.

Atlanta "U" inaugurates Charter Day

ATLANTA, Ga.—President Rufus E. Clement has announced that Oct. 16 will mark the first observance of what will be an annual celebration at Atlanta University of Charter Day. Participated in by the alumni, students and faculty of the University, it will commemorate Oct. 16, 1867, when 11 men of both races presented the petition for a charter which resulted in the beginning of wide educational opportunities for Negro youth in Georgia and in the far South.

10-16-44
 In the 77 years since the granting of the charter, the university has grown from an humble beginning in a discarded box car to occupy 57 acres. For 62 years, Atlanta University operated as a co-educational undergraduate college and granted 561 degrees and 983 normal diplomas. Since 1929, when Atlanta University became affiliated with Spelman and Morehouse Colleges, it has functioned solely as a graduate and professional school, and has awarded 564 graduate and professional degrees in the arts and sciences, social work, and library service.

More than 2100 graduates are serving creditably as college

presidents, college and university professors, teachers and principals, doctors, dentists, bank presidents, insurance executives, writers, musicians, artists, government officials, social workers, librarians and businessmen, according to President Clement.

For more than 60 years, the school was run by four white presidents. The first Negro to be elected president was the late Dr. John Hope of Augusta, Ga., whose term of office began after the signing of the affiliation in 1929 and continued until his death in 1936.

10-16-44
 Under Dr. Rufus E. Clement, former dean of Municipal College in Louisville, Ky., there have been added three professional schools, and the People's College, the university's program of adult education.

Biracial Dixie Colleges Urged

Baltimore, Md.
 Federal Report Hits Dual School System GIVEN TO CONGRESS Urges Federal Aid and Equality at All Levels

WASHINGTON
 Admittance of "specially meritorious" colored students to white colleges in the South was urged this week by the U.S. Office of Education.

3-18-44
 The recommendation, contained in the four-volume report of a survey ordered by Congress in 1939, was supported by the assertion that such a policy was essential to the development of "qualified leaders to attack the difficult problem of the Southern region."

10-16-44
 "The half ignorant and half educated is a threat to democracy," said the report, which made these further recommendations:

Action by State governments to provide equal educational opportunities for colored and white persons at all school levels, and to prevent diversion to whites of funds earmarked for colored schools;

U.S. Aid Proposed
 Federal participation in the development of first-class university education for both races "wherever in the country it cannot be done from other public or private sources";
 Co-operation between colored

colleges and with other institutions toward better race relations.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, a specialist in the Office of Education and associate director of the survey with Dr. Fred J. Kelly, white, wrote one of the four volumes of the report.

3-18-44
 Dixie Reactions Cited
 The proposal was publicly condemned Wednesday by Representative Brooks (D., La.) in an insertion in the Congressional Record to bring about forceable co-mingling of students of the two races in the South which is unthinkable.

Presidents of leading white colleges in Virginia, when asked their opinion on the recommendation, said they thought that the South could take "just pride" in the colored colleges already established.

Virginia Voices Alibis
 Dr. J. Earl Moreland, president Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., said:

"I think that Virginia can take just pride in the very fine colleges for colored people that it now has, notably Virginia Union University at Richmond, the State College in Petersburg, and Hampton Institute, which occupy places of distinction in the field of education."

3-18-44
 Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, State superintendent of public instruction: "Virginia is making steady progress in providing equal opportunities for colored citizens, both on the college and school levels." He said that this progress was exemplified by the Meharry Bill.

Agreeing that Dr. Moreland's opinion that the South should make available equal post-graduate educational facilities for colored students, particularly in the field of medicine, Dr. John E. Pomfret, president of William and Mary College, also cited the facilities of Meharry Medical College and the bill passed by the (Va.) General Assembly to establish a junior college at Norfolk.

Barr Approves Proposal
 In a statement approving the proposal, Stringfellow Barr, president of Maryland's St. John College, declared that equal educational opportunities for colored persons are essential to the national welfare.

Pointing out that the opening of white colleges to colored students would not of itself abolish racial segregation, Mr. Barr said:

Must Do Something More
 "What we should be bothered about is not merely lack of privileges for colored Americans but also lack of educational facilities for any American, whether he is black or white." 3-18-44
 Dr. Fred G. Holloway, president of Western Maryland College, expressed the opinion that

White Students Favor Admission Of Negroes To Missouri University

TUSKEGEE—The needs of college libraries, veterans' rehabilitation, federal legislation, and the postwar outlook for higher education are among the subjects to be discussed at the annual Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, which meets in Chicago October 23, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, announced this week. Outstanding government officials and experts in various fields will address the educators.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — While students of the University of Missouri last week voiced their approval of the admission of Negroes to the state-financed institution through a poll conducted under the sponsorship of the minorities commission of the Morter Board Post-war Planning committee.

Poll Results

Of the total of 360 expressing an opinion, 61.6 per cent favored the cent favored admission of Negroes to dents, 22.5 per cent were opposed, 6.6 per cent favored admission to professional schools only, 31.8 per cent favored admission of Negroes to graduate school only, and 5.5 per cent favored admission of Negroes to both professional and graduate schools.

Formed only a month ago, the commission is composed of students in the university and has sponsored several educational activities on the racial problem since then. It distributed copies of "The Races of Mankind," a book written by two Columbia university anthropologists and sponsored the showing of the "Negro Soldier," a War department film.

Students were given an opportunity to express their views at the forum in Jesse auditorium. The cases of Lloyd L. Gaines and Lucile Bluford, two colored students that have publicized the state's jim crow barriers at the University of Missouri, were discussed by Miss Patricia Hoverder, commission chairman, and Arnold Hearn.

According to the poll, 76 per cent of the out-of-state students favored the admission of Negroes; of the Missouri students polled, 73.7 per cent favored admission. While only 65.4 per cent of the students members of fraternities favored the admission of Negroes, 79.8 per cent of the independent students concurred. Of those students questioned who live in rural areas, or towns less than 2,500 population, 77.2 per cent favored admission of Negroes and 72 per cent of those students who live in urban areas were of a similar opinion.

Hampton Naval School Proves Democracy Can Work If Such Is Wished

By FRANK E. BOLDEN
NAAPA Correspondent

HAMPTON, Va. — The Naval Training School at Hampton is proof that democracy can work if it is the wish of the commanders. Capt. H. N. Downes believes that colored personnel was meant to be part of the team and not apart from it and as a result the navy is getting some very competent brown hands to help man its gigantic two-ocean fleet. He has not permitted the base to be the arena for the refighting of the Civil War. That score is now in the book and must be considered settled.

I spent an evening with him at his home and learned that he keeps in constant touch with the majority of his former pupils and from their experiences he tries to improve on those things which will make those now in training more competent. He believes that before you can work with the Negro you must know and understand him and that does not mean in a sympathetic way. Reprimands and praise must be meted out on justifiable basis and the standard of judging a man must and should be that he be competent to do the required job.

Here is a leaf for the rest of the navy to place in the front of its book. Many of the men now engaged in mechanical study hope to set themselves up in business after the war so that they can be independent and not dependent. Well now, some people have more on the ball than just the cover.

On the other hand Capt. E. T. Shorter, Executive Officer at the Bainbridge base believes that mechanics will be a dime a dozen after the war is over and that the men who have been trained along commissary lines will be in greater demand because people will always have to eat. So we will have to wait until the war is over before we can determine whether it is more profitable to keep 'em flying or frying.

Not only are the stewards and steward's mates in training at Bainbridge perturbed over the lack of ratings with authority, but the traditional bow tie which this branch of the service has worn for years is a "pet peeve" with them. No other branch of the armed forces demands that its personnel stand "draped" in a sharp and becoming uniform topped by a "jazz-

bow" around their collars. They complain that it robs them of their dignity. Another headache for the powers that be. Its four in hand isties they want because then they claim they will not look like wait-

Down at Little Creek Naval base there's a lad by the name of Uatate Hines, from Baltimore, who is a shipfitter third class and even though he never attended college a day in his life, holds the accolade for being the best all-around him on the base.

At another base there is a pretty fair country pitcher who used to fog 'em towards the plate for the Philadelphia Stars and is one of the best on the base. He is permitted to practice with the white team until the season opens, then by "some chance" he is assigned to duty which is much easier, but which requires that he be absent at practice and game time. Sort of a pitch out with James crow in the box.

Speaking of old jim and his second class citizenship privileges, I wonder what would happen if on the "battle field just for the sake of being consistent" all whites were to be ordered up front-colored to the rear." The first wailing wall would be established deep in the heart of Dixie. Perhaps it is well for this country that inconsistency is part of the human equation.

First Degrees Granted By St. Paul's Institute

Fifty-Sixth Annual Commencement Exercises Held

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va. — At the fifty-sixth annual commencement of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute here, held Wednesday afternoon, May 31, no other branch of the armed forces first time to seven seniors as a result of the accrediting of the institute by the State Board of

Education of Virginia, early in the spring, as a standard four-year college offering B. S. degrees in elementary education, home economics, business administration, and secretarial science.

All degrees this year were in elementary education and were conferred by the Right Rev. William A. Brown, D. D. LL. D., bishop of the Diocese of Southern Virginia and president of the board of trustees, on the following persons: Louvesta Putney Edmonds, Lawrenceville, Va.; Iris Lucille King (with distinction), Newport News, Va.; Valsie Jane Smith, La Crosse, Va.; Ruth Violet Stanley, Laurel, Del.; Ophelia Parham Walton, Lawrenceville, Va.; Norma Geraldine Wrenn, Smithfield, Va.; and Otis Cornelia Wynn, Kenbridge, Va.

ALUMNI SPEAKER

The alumni speaker, Mr. David Lane '09, a successful mortician of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave a very inspirational talk on the influence St. Paul's has had on his life.

Dr. William H. Gray Jr., a graduate of St. Paul's High School in 1929, now president of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, St. Augustine, Fla., was the commencement speaker. He spoke at length of the position of the Negro in this country, of the injustices he is made to suffer in spite of his long record of loyalty and service, and of the enormous task facing those who are now preparing themselves for leadership in the post-war world where the four freedoms must be established in the hearts and souls of men.

PRIZES AWARDED

Prizes were awarded by Dr. James Alvin Russell as follows: Mary Christina Whitehurst, salutatorian; Gracell Campbell, valedictorian (five prizes); James Thomas, Eugene Jiggits, Annie Wyatt, Norma Eloise Marable, Stella Clairborne, Hilliard Fields, Waverly Pearson, Arthur Winfield, Lucinda Langley, Eddie Walker, and Robert Ridley.

Diplomas and certificates were granted to the following persons: High School — Barbara Alvarez, Sara Baylor, Anna Brown, Odessa Bruce, Gracell Campbell, Velma Carroll, Maurice Corbin, Georgiana Davis, Eunice Easter, Lillian Elder, Prinella Finch, (Honor Speaker) Virginia Gee, Missouri Harrison, Josephine Hill, Mary Hill, Minnie Hill, Rosalie Holloway, Owen Jackson, Warren Jackson, Mary Johnson, Caroline Jones, Marion Phyllis Jones, Willie Jones, Willie Jones, Ida Joyner, Ophelia Kelly, Cynthia Lee, Ida Mallory, Robert Matthews, Ross Morgan,

Lestelle Nichols, Jacquelyne Parks, Katie Pearson, Elsie Rice, Catherine Robinson, Pecolia Royster, Erzell Short, Esther Short, Rose Taylor, Shirley Taylor, James Thomas, Verma Thompson, Nancy Thornton, Viola Tuck, Frank Vaughan, Gwendolyn Walker, Mary Walker, Connie White, Emilie White, Mary Whitehurst, Jeanne Wilson, Arthur Winfield, Dorothy Wyatt.

TRADE SCHOOL — Eddie Walker, auto mechanics; Robert Ridley, Jennie Scott, tailoring; Robert Kelly, special tailoring; Waverly Pearson, masonry; Eva Bland, Mary Drumgoode, Amanda Edwin, Susan Gillus, Doris Lewis, Gladys Washington, cosmetology.

BUSINESS SCHOOL — Martha Diggs, Lona Wilson.

Scholarships to be used at St. Paul's were awarded to Mary Whitehurst, Phyllis Jones, Arthur Winfield, Gracell Campbell, Ida Mallory, Eunice Easter, Nancy Thornton, and Missouri Harrison, as prizes won by the section of Brunswick from which each comes for outstanding contributions made to the Emergency Equipment Drive.

SORORITY SCHOLARSHIP

The members of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority on St. Paul's campus announce the award of a thirty-five dollar scholarship to be given to a college freshman young woman at the end of the first semester of the next school year who exhibits scholarship, character, personality, and leadership.

As the final prize announcement, Dr. Russell, announced the N. Peterson Boyd Memorial Scholarship Fund, a gift of \$1000.00 made possible by his widow Mrs. Lucretia B. Boyd of Brooklyn. In giving the above Mrs. Boyd expressed the hope that this initial gift, in memory of her late husband, would serve to stimulate others and that the interest from this fund would, from year to year, aid some worthy Virginia boy or girl to continue their education at St. Paul's.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Various formal activities led up to the Commencement Exercises beginning with the Baccalaureate Service Sunday afternoon, May 28, at which time the Rev. Charles H. Long, secretary of the diocese of Pennsylvania was the preacher.

At the closing exercises of the trade school on Monday evening, Dr. Herman R. Branson, assistant professor of physics at Howard University, Washington, D. C., spoke on the post-war world.

The high school and college class day exercises were both in the form of plays, the one for the college depicting significant first graduations at St. Paul's

was written by Dr. J. Farley and the Rev. Mr. John T. Ogden, a member of the faculty of the first high school in the city. Miss Thelma Williams, alumni representative on the class and Mrs. Frances Thurman, music for all occasions was rendered by the St. Paul's Choir. Tuesday afternoon the alumni association held its annual meeting and elected John H. Graves of Brooklyn, N. Y., as president

I WRITE AS I SEE

ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET
Tribune - Philadelphia, Pa.
UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE DRIVE
5-20-44

If the quota of \$10,000 set for subscription by Negroes in the Philadelphia area to the United Negro College Fund is representative of the amounts to be paid by Negro communities throughout the country, then it must be stated that Negroes are getting off very lightly in the matter of the support of the 27 colleges involved. For the 300,000 Negroes in this city it scarcely represents 3 cents per head.



There is more to this than meets the eye. Negroes at least are being served notice by white folk that the day of wholesale underwriting of their undertakings is over. From this day forward Negroes will have to fend for themselves more and more, educationally.

For this God be praised. My quarrel with those who organized this campaign is not that they have charged a part of it to the Negroes themselves, but that they have required too little support from Negroes and have set total quotas which are quite inadequate. I would be happier if the campaign for Negro colleges were for \$15,000,000 instead of for the \$1,500,000 which has been announced.

WHITE PHILANTHROPISTS TIRED

He who pays the piper calls the tune. As long as Howard, Meharry, Fisk, Lincoln, etc., are dependent upon white philanthropy for their continued existence, just so long must the leaders and teachers in these institutions serve these same white folk insofar as the organization and instruction of these schools are concerned. And we cannot expect white millionaires to be paying for the kind of Negro colleges which would teach the youth how to destroy the very foundations of exploitative capitalism and thus bring an end to the system which has created and perpetuated these philanthropic capitalists.

Truly the basic principles of these moneyed interests conflict with the needs and aspirations of groups like the Negro group; these latter can attain first-class citizenship only if they map out a campaign which is progressive and courageous, and then manfully struggle to attain their objectives. That is just the kind of program which white philanthropy was designed to avert.

If Negroes in Philadelphia could be sufficiently aroused, instead of raising \$10,000 out of \$55,000 in this campaign they would subscribe the entire amount, and so throughout the nation. Then we could enunciate a declaration of independence, educationally. Our colleges could prepare to launch a powerful intellectual attack on the present vicious status-quo, instead of restraining the naturally correct instincts of our youth behind a pseudo-intellectual program of apology for a system of exploitation among Negroes, which causes our schools to spawn men and women with their hands out to receive bounties, and worse still, 20th Century Uncle Toms.

NEW LEADERSHIP REQUIRES MASS SUPPORT

The masses must be led, and our schools and colleges should be developing these leaders. This can happen only

if we own our own schools. One of the reasons why Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Chicago, and similar schools are doing such a poor job of leadership in these days is that these schools owe too much to the Rockefellers, Morgans, Wideners and their ilk. If these same white millionaires are tired now of paying in addition for Negro colleges, I say more power to their weary feelings! The sooner the Negro people pay for their own schools out of their millions and millions of nickles and dimes, the sooner will come the new emancipation. I would far rather see a Lincoln University reared on the backs of a million Negroes contributing from one to five dollars each, than to see the same school endowed with five millions of dollars from an angel by the name of Harkness or McCormick.

Let us purchase freedom for our colleges. Let us begin now by accepting this challenge and paying for the existence of these schools. Let us give till it hurts. Only in this way can we assure to our sons and daughters the kind of education which will set America free, white and black alike, instead of continuing it in its bondage to American slave traditions.

Which leads me to say finally - After we have bought back our schools from the white hand which has been feeding them, then let us convert them into true citadels of democracy, by abolishing their unique Negro character, and by offering them as the genuine democratic educational vehicle, open to all Americans, white and black alike. A "Negro" or a "white" college in the year 1944 is a mockery of the meaning of "education." If the whites can't see the point of democracy, it is time that some of us Negroes, having learned through bitter experience what true democracy could mean, set the real example. May the year 1944 mark the day when the Negro college set about to free itself and to become what all our colleges should be, schools for, by and for ALL the masses of the people.

Rosenwald Fellowships

Afro American - Baltimore, Md.

to 22; Seniors Get Grants

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Thirty-seven persons, including twenty-two colored and fifteen white Southerners, have been granted fellowships averaging \$1700 for 1944 by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Edwin R. Embree, fund president, announced last week.

In addition, scholarships of \$500 plus tuition were awarded to eighteen outstanding graduating seniors (12 of whom are colored) of selected colored and white Southern colleges to enable them to begin graduate study.

Grants Total \$78,100. This year's awards, totaling \$78,100, bring the total expenditures of the fund for fellowships to slightly over \$1,000,000. Approximately 800 individuals have held grants in the past 16 years.

Fifteen of this year's appointments were in the field of the social sciences, eight in the arts, five in the humanities, and one in the physical sciences. There were eight awards for graduate work in professional fields.

value and practicability of a nutrition service for students in Chicago public high schools, and for graduate work at the University of Chicago.

Pianist Gets Award
GLADYS E. CHILDRESS, concert pianist, Colorado Springs: for further private study of piano, and for graduate study at the Juilliard School of Music.

LESLIE M. COLLINS, instructor in English, Lincoln (Mo.) University, for work in English at Western Reserve.

ESTHER V. COOPER, executive secretary, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham: for a study of the attitudes of Southern colored youth on the war and post-war plans.

ELDZIER CORTOR, Chicago: to do a series of paintings on the life of the Gullah colored people of Sea Island, Ga.

JOSEPH H. DOUGLASS, instructor, State Teachers' College, Fayetteville, N.C.: for study of the rural colored family in North Carolina, and to study at Harvard.

E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, head of sociology department, Howard: for further studies of the colored family in the United States.

NAOMI M. GARRETT, member of English teaching project, Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Port-au-Prince, Haiti: for work in romance languages at Columbia.

JAMES A. GIBBS, JR., chemistry instructor, Fisk: to study chemistry at Harvard.

ADELAIDE C. HILL, sociology instructor, Hunter College: for work in sociology at Columbia.

MOZELL C. HILL, assistant professor of sociology, Langston: for graduate studies in sociology at the University of Chicago. Reappointment.

CHESTER B. HIMES, Los Angeles: for a sociological novel about colored life.

RAYFORD W. LOGAN, acting head of history department, Howard: to write an analytical and statistical history of the operation of the mandate system in Africa, 1928-40.

Grant to Libraries
PAULI MURRAY, Washington: to analyze the extension of minority rights under New Deal labor and social legislation and court rulings, and for graduate work at Harvard.

DOROTHY B. PORTER, supervisor, colored collection, Howard library: for a bibliography on the contributions of colored people to Spanish-American and Brazilian poetry and fiction.

DOROTHY M. REED, D.D.S., Washington: to do post-graduate work in the field of orthodontics at Columbia.

MARGARET A. WALKER, New York City: for creative writing in poetry and prose.

DOROTHY G. WILLIAMS, instructor in library science, Atlanta University: for studies in library science at the University of Chicago.

Labor Organizer on List
THEODORE W. WINCHESTER, special organizer, United Transport Service Employees, Chicago: for study of the national labor policy with respect to minority groups in the railway industry and the mass production industries, and for graduate work in labor economics at the University of Chicago. Reappointment.

HALE A. WOODRUFF, instructor of art, Spelman College: for a series of paintings depicting the colored man of the South. Reappointment.

Scholarship Recipients
The following is a list of college seniors receiving grants, their hometown, the school they are attending now, the subjects in which they will do graduate work, and the schools they will attend:

HERA P. BOWIE, Washington, Howard: Latin and Greek at Columbia.

WILLIAM H. BRANHAM, JR., Charleston, W.Va., Howard: psychology at Harvard.

ANNE S. BROCK, Institute, W.Va., West Virginia State: journalism at Ohio State.

MARIETTA DUBNEY, Jackson, N.Y., Fisk: New York School of Social Work, Columbia.

ANNA M. DANIELS, Georgetown, S.C., Fisk: history at Columbia.

THELMA B. DIXON, Quinton, Va., Virginia Union: English at the University of Michigan.

DORIS E. GALLIMORE, White Plains, N.Y., Hampton: New York School of Social Work, Columbia.

SYBIL M. JONES, Pensacola, Fla., Howard: political science at the University of Chicago.

CHARLES W. KING, Cusseta, Ga., Morehouse: psychology at Harvard.

has developed among teaching administrative personnel at Howard University since the NAACP unit was forced to abandon its "direct action" campaign against Thompson restaurant color bars.

The campaign, conducted through the chapter's direct action committee, appeared on the verge of success when Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, university president, allegedly called a halt on May 2.

His instruction, said to have been delivered through Dean Leon

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Bridling of H.U. Student

Afro American - Baltimore, Md.

Group Brings Faculty Rift

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A sharp division of opinion of

A. Ransom, faculty advisor to the NAACP chapter, followed a meeting of university administrators reportedly called at the suggestion of William B. West, dean of men.

Conference Awaited

The students were told that university policy would not permit approval of such a militant campaign by an organization associated with the school.

Although Dr. Johnson is understood to have hinted that the students might find some way to obtain board approval of their campaign, he is said to have failed to act effectively on their request for a conference on the May 2 ban.

A number of staff members are known to be opposed to the president's position on the issue, and general student sympathy with the committee's stand was indicated when the student body last week elected Miss Ruth Powell, chairman of the militant group, to the presidency of the student council.

Negro & White Colleges Give Dance Recital

Two N. C. State Schools in Co-operative Dance at the University of N. Carolina

DURHAM, N. C., (ANP)—The women's dance club of North Carolina college will be seen in a co-operative dance recital with the dance club of the department of physical education for women at the University of North Carolina Saturday night in Chapel Hill.

The university dance group visited the North Carolina college campus last Thursday night to stage a recital complete with gala costumes and musical accompaniment.

The North Carolina college dancers were seen in two selections, "Speed Up" and "Jazz" in the first group. In the second group they were seen in "Tick Tock," a novelty number, and in the serious and impressive "Sorrow Song" executed to the tune of "Listen to the Lambs" rendered by the college choir under the direction of Miss Ruth H. Gilum.

The university dancers rendered "Oh My Darling Clementine," a brightly costumed musical parody, with a polka, a waltz, and a square dance by Calafati, Franck, and Stevens respectively. They also presented "Jazz" with boogie woogie accompaniment by A. Seybel.

action can we accomplish something. If only to save our own hides, we should do something. If the schism in American life ever comes, we shall be on the wrong side as Catholics and Irishmen."

Mr. Carter Gets Certificate
Mr. Carter was cited and pre-

sented with a certificate of honorary membership in the Committee by Judge Joseph T. Ryan, a former Chief Justice of the City Court, who is chairman of the Committee. He said: "We cite you as a distinguished publicist, editor and writer, as a cultured and educated American citizen, particularly for the services rendered to us during the organization of this committee."

Recognizing the Committee as having been "organized for the heroic crusade of justice," Mr. Carter asserted: "Few though you are in numbers, if you have the vision of Fathers La Farge and Keenan, you may become the greatest force in American life against the on-sweeping tide of intolerance and bigotry."

"If the Negro can't win democracy in America, then the cause of democracy is lost to every other American. I will always try to live up to all that this honorary membership means to me."

The Irish-American Committee for Interracial Justice was organized about two years ago "to combat race prejudice and build a sound public opinion against discrimination towards any American citizen, regardless of race, creed or color."

National College Group Adds Three More Schools

Morgan, Meharry Medical and Virginia State Colleges were approved for admission to the National Association of College Women at its April 17-18 meeting here. The conference, which met in New York as the guest of the local branch, had delegates attending from Missouri, Maryland, District of Columbia, New York, Middleton, Alice G. Taylor, Irma New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Allen, Carmen Shepperd, Clara Delawara and Alabama. Long, Willa Peace, Olivia Edwards, Pansy B. Anderson, and Letitia Ashe.

Two panel discussion centered around the theme: "Democracy and the Darker Races" were held, one with adults, headed by Dr. Marion T. Wright and the other with young people, headed by members of Youthbuilders Inc., directed by Sabra Holbrook.

ACTIVE IN SESSIONS

Taking active part in the conference sessions were: Hilda A. Davis of Talladega College, Alabama, president of the organization; Ethel Carter Harris, Vivian J. Cook, Leonora P. John, president of the New York branch; Merze Baer, journalist and international co-chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Mercedes Randall, Grace Bliss and Gertrude Robinson.

Also: Bertha C. McNeil, Esther P. Shaw, Effie P. Simmons, Jimmie

Jim Crow Fight Causes Near Split At Howard U.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The request to President Mordecai Johnson of Howard university made by the Howard chapter of the NAACP to confer on his order to them banning their "direct action" campaign against food establishments which deny service to Negroes, had gone unheeded up to late last week, and there were indications that the dispute was taking on increased proportions and seriousness in administrative-faculty relationships.

Because of statements made to trustees do not provide authority the press by President Johnson last week, spokesmen for the students' group said they felt relieved of an obligation to maintain silence to which they had been committed on May 2.

The "direct action" committee

had carried its fight against the Thompson restaurant chain here to the point where they were about to settle the issue when, at the insistence of William B. West, dean of men, President Johnson called a meeting of the university administrators. Dean Leon A. Ransome, faculty adviser to the NAACP chapter was told to communicate to them "that the present policy and regulations of the board of trustees or approval for an officially recognized student organization to engage in a program of direct action in the city of Washington for the purpose of accomplishing social reform affecting institutions other than Howard university itself."

The student group, in their request for a conference, asked how to reconcile President Johnson's own speeches, on radio and public forum, "militant" as they are, with the militancy of the student body in line with his own philosophy.

How different is it that his speeches should be the acts of an individual but the acts of individual students acting collectively should be an embarrassment to the university, they asked.

Voting for president of the student council last Wednesday, the student body elected Ruth Powell, chairman of the NAACP direct action committee, to this high office for the 1944-45 term. This has been construed as a direct endorsement of the student position by the students themselves.

Says Dr. DuBois Would Have Faced Charges

FEPC Hearings

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA) — The House Labor Committee voted 14 to 3, Thursday, to hold hearings beginning June 1 on the Dawson-Scanlon-LaFollette Bill for creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee. Chairman Mary Norton (D., N.J.) has indicated that she will call the hearings before the full committee, rather than a sub-committee, because of the importance she attaches to the legislation.

Pressure Urged
Not all the members of the

Atlanta, Monday, Dr. DuBois said he did not care to comment by wire, but promised to give a statement in writing.

As head of the department of social sciences, Dr. DuBois was the highest paid faculty member. He retires June 30.

President Clement indicated that he would have asked the board of trustees to remove Dr. DuBois because he was "unco-operative, antagonistic and worked against rather than for the university."

He said that DuBois's attitude was manifest in his classes where he reproved students who asked questions. As a result, after electing his classes the first year, students did not repeat.

At present, Dr. Clement indicated, enrollment in classes taught by DuBois is very low.

Students Won't Mourn
When his attention was called to a column by Ralph Matthews in last week's AFRO in which he bemoaned the retirement of Dr. DuBois, Dr. Clement said that there would be no feeling on the part of students that a "great inspiration" had left their midst.

President Clement added that he had not spoken out and had hesitated to make a public issue of the case, but that Dr. DuBois himself had exposed the matter.

As soon as the board of trustees confirmed the retirement last week, reports were circulated that Dr. DuBois had been retired without notification and without pension.

At that time President Clement stated that in the first year of his retirement Dr. DuBois will get his full salary; forty per cent for the next five years and twenty-five per cent for the remainder of his life.

Dr. DuBois returned to Atlanta ten years ago at the age of sixty-five, which meant that he could not join the college's pension fund system, so a special arrangement was made in his case.

Crisis Survey Reveals 4059 College Grads

NEW YORK—A total of 4,059 graduates from colleges and universities during the school year 1943-44 was revealed in the survey of The Crisis Magazine in its 33rd annual education number for August. The figure

contrasts with 3,756 graduates reported for June, 1943. Those who received the bachelor's degree, either in arts or science, numbered 3,695. Of these, 3,510 finished Negro institutions and 85 were graduated from mixed schools. A total of 143 master's degrees was awarded; 126 received professional Western Reserve reported 172 Negro degrees from Howard university and students enrolled, the largest of any

18b-1944

Philly. School Offers Courses on the Negro

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art, 1704 Walnut st, is announcing for its fall term, beginning Monday, October 2, three courses of particular interest to students interested in the Negro people.

They are The Negro Today, which will be given by Carolyn Moore, executive secretary of the NAACP, Wayne Hopkins, executive secretary, Armstrong Association, and Arthur Huff Fauset, National Negro Congress; The Negro in American Culture, which will be presented by a group of prominent Negro artists and scientists; and The American Negro's Fight for Freedom.

Named to \$8,500 Post Afro American T-16 Baltimore Md.



NOAH C. WALTER, 36-year-old co-manager of the Joint Laundry Workers' Board of Greater New York, who last week was named by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to the \$8,500-a-year position as a member of the New York State Industrial Board. A native of Brooklyn, Mr. Walter is a member of the State executive committee of the American Labor Party and chairman of the New York State CIO Committee Against Discrimination. He is married and has a 7-year-old son, Robert. The new appointee represents over a million members of the CIO in the State.

Clark's 75th Anniversary

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

With the celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary next Thursday and Friday, February 24th and 25th, Clark College will turn its eyes toward the centry mark in its unbroken record of culture for service and service for humanity.

2-20-44

Born in the ashes of American slavery and organized to meet the challenge which the education and social direction of four million newly emancipated slaves presented, the institution emarked upon its high mission in 1869 on the site of what is now known as Whitehall and McDaniel Streets moving thence to South Atlanta and finally into its present location, where in a confederation of colleges, it is today an integral part of one of the greatest educational experiments for Negroes in the world.

In her laudable pursuit of service to the race, the college aims at developing "men and women who will be polished and refined in manners, keen and critical in intellect, sensitive and appreciative in nature, Christian in character, broad in interests, efficient in work, and useful to society." It occupies a unique place among the liberal arts colleges of the nation and holds a commanding position among institutions of the Methodist denomination.

Seventeen names make up the list of presidents who have shared the leadership of the institution during the past seventy-five years, three of whom have been Negroes. Dr. James P. Brawley, in whose hands the future destiny of the school now rests, takes his place in this illustrious procession and numbers its seventeenth president.

Citizens of Atlanta and the nation will turn proudly from their daily pursuits to join the officials, students and graduates of the college in observing with fitting honor its work and service to the community and to the nation.

Atlanta university opens a School of education

ATLANTA—Significant in the development of Atlanta University's program of graduate and professional study, initiated in 1929, was the opening of the new School of Education on Sept. 19. The director is Dr. Alfonso Elder, graduate of Atlanta and Columbia Universities, and since 1943 chairman of Atlanta University's department of education. Making up the resident staff is a group of highly trained men and women in the field of education, selected from the faculty of the Atlanta University System and the cooperating colleges for Negroes in Atlanta. In addition to the director, his resident staff comprises Dr. Henry C. Hamilton of Atlanta University, a graduate of Atlanta University and the Universities of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, who will be a specialist in secondary

in administration and secondary supervisor of trades and industrial education; and Dr. R. O. Johnson of Morris Brown College, a graduate of Tennessee State, the University of Iowa, and Columbia University, who will be a specialist in educational philosophy.

The Atlanta University Laboratory School, of which Mrs. Woodruff is principal, is to be used as an integral part of the School of Education for the purposes of demonstration teaching, observation and experimentation.

For satisfactory completion of the requirements of the School of Education, the University will award two new degrees, making a total of six graduate and professional degrees now offered. For those students whose main interest of specialization is in research, the School will recommend the degree of master of art with a major in education. For those whose main interest is professional leadership, the school will recommend the degree of master of education.

The School of Education is an outgrowth of a need to meet the growing requirements of teachers and principals. It is also in keeping with the present trend to increase the educational level of teachers. In discussing the new program, Dr. Elder stated that "due to variations in certificate requirements among the states, the University is faced with the problem of providing for a greater degree of concentration in certain areas than is now possible under the present plan of course organization." He believes that following the war, states will adopt the policy of requiring a minimum of four years of college work for a teaching certificate and simultaneously place increased emphasis upon professional certificates based upon work at the graduate level. The director of the School of Education sees in Atlanta University a center where school people in the deep South might find the answer to their professional needs.

Ga. State College Now Tech School

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (ANP) — Indication that the Georgia State college here is gradually being turned into a trade and technical school was seen in the announcement on Wednesday that the state department of education had allotted an additional \$24,531 for the expansion of the industrial setup.

On the platform were Miss Patricia Hoverder, chairman of the Commission, who acted as forum moderator; Arnold Hearn, who spoke briefly on the Gaines and Bluford cases; and Miss Elinor Scott, who reviewed the work of the Commission. Of the out-of-state students polled 76 per cent favored the admission of Negroes; of the Missouri students polled, 72.7 per cent favored admission. It was revealed that 65.4 per cent of those students who are members of fraternities or sororities favored the admission of Negroes, while 79.8 per cent of the independent students voted for admission. Of those students questioned who live in rural areas (towns of less than 2,500 population), 77.2 per cent favored admission of Negroes; and 72 per cent of those students who live in urban areas were in favor.

At the rally last night, (Thursday, June 8th) in Jesse Auditorium, students were given an opportunity to express their views.

COLUMBIA, Mo. — At an all-schools student rally called to discuss the question of admitting Negroes to the University of Missouri, it was revealed that out of 860 students questioned in a scientifically composed commission, 77.5 per cent were in favor of the admission of Negroes, either as regular students, or as students in the professional schools, or as students in the graduate school. Of the total of 360, 61 per cent favored the admission of Negroes as regular students; 22.5 per cent were opposed; 6.5 per cent favored admission to professional schools only; 3.8 per cent favored admission of Negroes to graduate school only; and 5.5 per cent favored admission of Negroes to the school.

77 Per Cent of Missouri U. Student In Favor of Admittance of Negroes

Scovel Richardson, Noted Missouri Attorney Holds Lincoln University Law School

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Appointment of Scovel Richardson as dean of the Lincoln University School of Law in St. Louis, succeeding William E. Taylor, was announced this week by President Sherman D. Scruggs.

The new dean, who served 3½ years as associate professor of law in the Lincoln University School of Law before becoming a senior attorney in the Price Department of the Office of Price Administration, assumed his new post around September 1. Taylor, under whose administration the law school opened in the fall of 1939, served as dean for five years. He has been appointed professor of law for the school year 1944-45.

During the past year and a half Richardson has worked with the OPA in Washington, consulting and advising with various government agencies and officials concerning the promulgation and operation of maximum price regulations on farm seeds and rice and drafting regulations for those commodities.

Prior to his association with Lincoln University in 1939 he was for two years a member of the law firm of Lawrence and Richardson of Chicago. A former active member of the Cook County Bar Association of Chicago, he is a member of the lower federal court bar and the United States Supreme Court bar. For three years he served as treasurer of the Mound City (St. Louis) Bar Association and he is now a member of the Committee on Legal Education of the National Bar Association and of the Washington, D. C. chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

In 1941-42 the new Lincoln University School of Law dean was managing editor of the National Bar Journal, the official publication of the National Bar Association. To the October 1941 issue of the Journal he contributed an article entitled "Changing Concepts of the Supreme Court as They Affect the Legal Status of the Negro."

Richardson was educated at the University of Illinois where in 1934 he received his bachelor of arts degree, and in 1936 the master of arts degree. His fields of concentration were political science, history and sociology. For his master's dissertation he wrote on "The Denial of Justice in International Law." He was awarded the bachelor of laws degree at Howard University in 1937.

Women Will Not Find Excitement in the Performance of Their Task in Post-War World

World Pres. Dent Tells College Women

ATLANTA, Ga. — In the post-war world, women will not find glorious excitement in the performance of their tasks or citations for work well done, but they will need the same flaming courage in tackling their difficulties as that required of men today, they will have to throw themselves into their tasks with the abandon and selflessness that drives a man to charge the hidden enemy in a machine gun emplacement within themselves. This was the opinion of President Albert W. Dent of Dillard university Tuesday as he delivered the 63rd Founders day address at Spelman college.

Service Unnoticed
"All too often your service will pass unnoticed," he continued, "yet if you seek only those fields which are touched with glamour, you will miss altogether your chance to make your education and your character count for good. Your challenge will be in joining with men and women to meet responsibilities with fortitude and intelligence, and to impart a courageous, understanding and intellectual leadership wherever it is found to be necessary."

"You will often be sick at heart as you stand fronting the unhappiness of the post-war world. And if you should find yourselves tempted to turn away from it all, let me suggest that escape from the world's heartbreak is possible only by losing yourselves in the world's need of your educated fitness to serve it."

President Dent's address "On the Education of Women" was delivered before a large audience in Sisters' Chapel which comprised the students, faculty, alumnae, and friends of the college. After tracing woman's struggle for intellectual emancipation, the speaker declared that it is the function of college-trained women to bring to their meeting with life continued with a flag-raising ceremony, a rally in Howe Memorial hall, and a decoration of the meanderings that have been deepened through wrestling with life's problems. Yet even before graduation, he believes that students should come to grips with life's problems within the college walls, and while the clash of ideals and arms is unabated. Sharp, clear, living, he said, alone can bring college women to the sort of

readiness for the responsibilities that will be demanded of them. And through their present education, women may keep alive the long-time values of learning and culture which belong to all generations. Fortunately for the nation, he stated, women's colleges have pursued a course that will enable their students to render a far larger service at a time when work of a different character will desperately need doing.

Create Demands

Even though it is inevitable that war should create demands on women, President Dent is of the opinion that home-making is woman's supreme mission, and that the world will never be greatly different from what it is today until we shall have given much more intelligence and devotion to proper home and family relationships.

The exercises began a little after three p. m. The heavy rain ceased long enough for the students, faculty and platform guests to reach their places on the platform and the program proceeded according to plan. The speaker was introduced to the assembly by President Florence M. Read who presided. Scriptures were read by Rev. Thomas Anderson of Central Congregational church and prayer was offered by President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University. Benediction was pronounced by President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse college. Music appropriate to the occasion was furnished by the 100-voice Spelman college glee club, under the direction of Mr. Willis Laurence James, and by the Spelman quartet. An academic procession, participated in by the seniors, faculty and special guests, preceded the exercises.

Beginning at 10 a. m., with exercises on the Center Campus by the students in physical education, the Founders Day exercises were to bring to their meeting with life continued with a flag-raising ceremony, a rally in Howe Memorial hall, and a decoration of the meanderings that have been deepened through wrestling with life's problems. Yet even before graduation, he believes that students should come to grips with life's problems within the college walls, and while the clash of ideals and arms is unabated. Sharp, clear, living, he said, alone can bring college women to the sort of

STATE HAS AUTHORIZED S. U. TO SET UP MEDICAL SCHOOL, SAYS LSU MED. SCHOOL DEAN

Most recent development in the issue involving Kermit Parker, 2310 Soniat Street, prominent pharmacist, chemist and federal employee, in his quest for medical education available to a resident citizen of the state of Louisiana, reveals that such training is soon to be available through Southern University at Scotlandville, La., according to a letter from the dean of the Louisiana State University School of Medicine. Mr. Parker filed his application for entrance to the Louisiana State University School of Medicine August 12, 1944. The 1944-45 term opened on September 27.

Signed by Dean B. I. Burns, M. D., of the Louisiana State University School of Medicine, the following letter was sent to Mr. Parker:

"Re: Your letter of August 12, 1944. The State of Louisiana maintains separate schools for its white and colored students.

"Southern University, located in Scotlandville in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, is the principal Louisiana university for Negroes. That university is governed by its own Board of Trustees and is under the supervision of the State Department of Education. The State of Louisiana has authorized Southern University to establish and maintain a department of medicine.

"Louisiana State University does not admit colored students."

At press time efforts were being made to contact Southern University officials to obtain the veracity of the dean's statement.

Musical Art Society Reaches 25th Year

HAMPTON, Va. — Marking the 25th anniversary of its founding in 1919, the Musical Art Society of Hampton Institute has issued a special illustrated booklet announcing its series of concerts for 1944. The series opens on the evening of October 20 with a recital by

Dorothy Maynor, celebrated soprano, who is a graduate of Hampton Institute.

Unique among cultural agencies in Tidewater Virginia, the Musical Art Society was founded by the late Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, noted composer and conductor, who was formerly director of music at Hampton Institute. For 25 years it has brought the great exponents of music, the dance, and the drama to overflow audiences in Ogden Hall on the Hampton campus.

AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

Available upon request to patrons and friends of the Musical Art Society, the anniversary booklet contains a foreword by Dan A. Davis, comptroller of the college and chairman of the society, who has been associated with the enterprise since its earliest days. The booklet also presents a tribute to Dr. Dett as well as photographs of the artists who will appear in the 1944 series.

They include, in addition to Miss Maynor, the Don Cossack Chorus, which will present a concert of Russian Christmas music on December 9, the National Symphony Orchestra which will appear on January 13, Zino Francescatti, violinist, who will give a recital on February 3, and Mia Slavenska, who will appear with her dance group on April 4.

Thirteen-Year-Old Boy Enters A & T College

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Topping all previous records at A. and T. College registration which began last week for freshmen, with 475 newcomers on hand, according to an announcement by L. A. Wise, registrar, was a record enrollment. With the number of upper classmen who've reported and with the number of students continuing to come to the college, officials of the institution predict a record enrollment which may exceed 950.

The youngest freshman to register is 13-year-old Lawrence Zollicoffer, of Littleton. The lad's

conference on intercollegiate "Youth's Role in Furthering Understanding." Dr. Robinson speaker on the panels included the Rev. James H. Robinson, ed. of the Church of the Master, New York City, and the Rev. Howard Russell of York City, formerly of the col. Thurman, chairman of an University.

Mount Holyoke Sets Example in Democratic College Life

high school transcript shows that he graduated with a "B" average.

18b-1944

Alabama

Anniversary Of Advertiser- State Teachers Montgomery, Ala. College Nears

2-6-44

Founder's Day Program Is Planned For Next Tuesday

The 44th annual observance of Founders Day at State Teachers College will be commemorated Wednesday afternoon when a special program honoring Wil-African art will be lent by How- liam Burns Paterson will be held in the auditorium of Tulli- body Hall at an hour to be an- nounced. Beginning as a sixth grade program under the spon- sorship of the late Miss Mary Frances Terrell in 1901, the day has grown to be the occasion for formal announcement of the progress of the college and the reception of financial donations from its alumni and former stu- dents for several phases of its ac- tivities.

Already a number of gifts have been received from alumni scattered all over the world, as many of the more than 350 ex- students of the college with the armed forces in the theaters of war have remembered their alma- mater at this time. 2-6-44

Mr. Paterson became president of the school in 1878 when it was located at Marion and was at its head when it was reopened in Montgomery in 1887, serving until his death in 1915. His ag- gressiveness and determination in this 28-year period in Mont- gomery was responsible for the firm basis upon which the then State Normal School was estab- lished, a basis to which it owes much of its subsequent growth.

It is noteworthy that his true worth was recognized during his own life time by Miss Mary Ter- rell who instigated the celebra- tion of Feb. 9, his birthday, years before his death when she was teacher of the sixth grade. She will always be thought of in con- nection with this day, not only for her origination of the idea, but also for her 51 years of con- tinuous service extending through the periods of the presidency of Mr. Paterson's successors, J. W. Beverly, G. W. Trenholm, and that portion of the incumbency of the present president, H. Coun- cill Trenholm, through which she lived. She died last November.

Preparations are proceeding apace for the celebration of Na- tional Negro History Week at the college beginning Sunday evening, Feb. 13. Dr. A. K. Nya- bonggo, the African prince who

has been a member of the faculty for the past several years, is chairman of the committee for the observance. Plans include an evening program for each day of the week under the leader- ship of campus organizations and invited individuals, and morning programs on Tuesday and Fri- day at the regular college assem- blies. 2-6-44

An exhibit will be open to the public during the entire week displaying the theses of members of the faculty and the first grad- uates of the graduate depart- ment of last Summer, books and other creative work of faculty members, and rare specimens of African art. A special exhibit of African art will be lent by How- liam Burns Paterson will be held in the auditorium of Tulli- body Hall at an hour to be an- nounced. Beginning as a sixth grade program under the spon- sorship of the late Miss Mary Frances Terrell in 1901, the day has grown to be the occasion for formal announcement of the progress of the college and the reception of financial donations from its alumni and former stu- dents for several phases of its ac- tivities.

Graduate Session Starts At Advertiser- Montgomery Alabama State College Ala. 6-26-44

The beginning of the eight- week graduate session of Ala- bama State College Monday with an enrollment of an even 100 graduate students brought up to 1,381 the number of resident students being served at the be- ginning of the 1944 Summer quarter at Montgomery, Birming- ham and Mobile.

The undergraduate session had begun on June 5 with enroll- ments of 810 college students and 59 senior high students at Montgomery, 290 students at Bir- mingham and 132 students at Mobile for the first twenty-day period ending June 28. Addition- al registrants are scheduled to enter for the second twenty days on June 29 and for the third twenty days on July 22 to give the prospect of an aggregate en- rollment in excess of 1,450 stu- dents for the total Summer ses- sion.

The graduate summer session of Mr. Maurice A. Lec. rection of the fifth Miss Fannie C. Williams and Miss Leila M. Barlow.

This pro- gram leads to the degree of Master of Education and to the Class A Professional Certificate on the basis of four eight-week Summer sessions and the writing of the master's thesis. Eight per- sons composed the first graduat- ing class last Summer and ten persons are scheduled for pos- sible completion of their work this Summer on August 11.

Five special workshop pro- grams are being featured this Summer. Fifteen high school science teachers are concentrat- ing upon the problems of Science Education under the direction of Dr. Cohen T. Simpson, Dr. Barnett F. Smith, Dr. E. G. Trigg and Mr. E. K. Weaver of the Alabama State faculty and Mr. William H. Brown of the Second- ary School Study. A similar number of teachers are working

18b-1944

California

'Prejudice-free'
Tribune - Los Angeles
university opens
Calif.

A new university with, as one of its stated principles, "broad humanitarianism, with a concern for the welfare of all men everywhere without prejudice of race, color or religion" opens on the former Chapman College campus today.

Offering what is termed a "modernized system of Cooperative Education," in which students will divide their time between classroom and laboratory experience in the community, the school is called Pacific International University.

9-11-44
The University has no president; its affairs are administered by an executive council of five members.

New Head Of Howard School Of Social Work Is Honored

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Students and graduates of the Howard University school of social work entertained Mrs. Inabel B. Lindsay at a recent reception at the home of Mrs. Corine Spottsville, 1643-New Jersey avenue, N. W.

Mrs. Lindsay who was recently appointed director of the graduate school of social work, succeeding Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, has been a member of the faculty at Howard University for six years serving as assistant professor and assistant director of the school of social work. Mrs. Lindsay was appointed director of the school of social work in September, 1943.

She received her college training at Howard University graduating with honors and receiving an A. B. degree in 1920. Her graduate training was received at the New York School of Social Work and the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration where she received her M. A. degree in 1937.

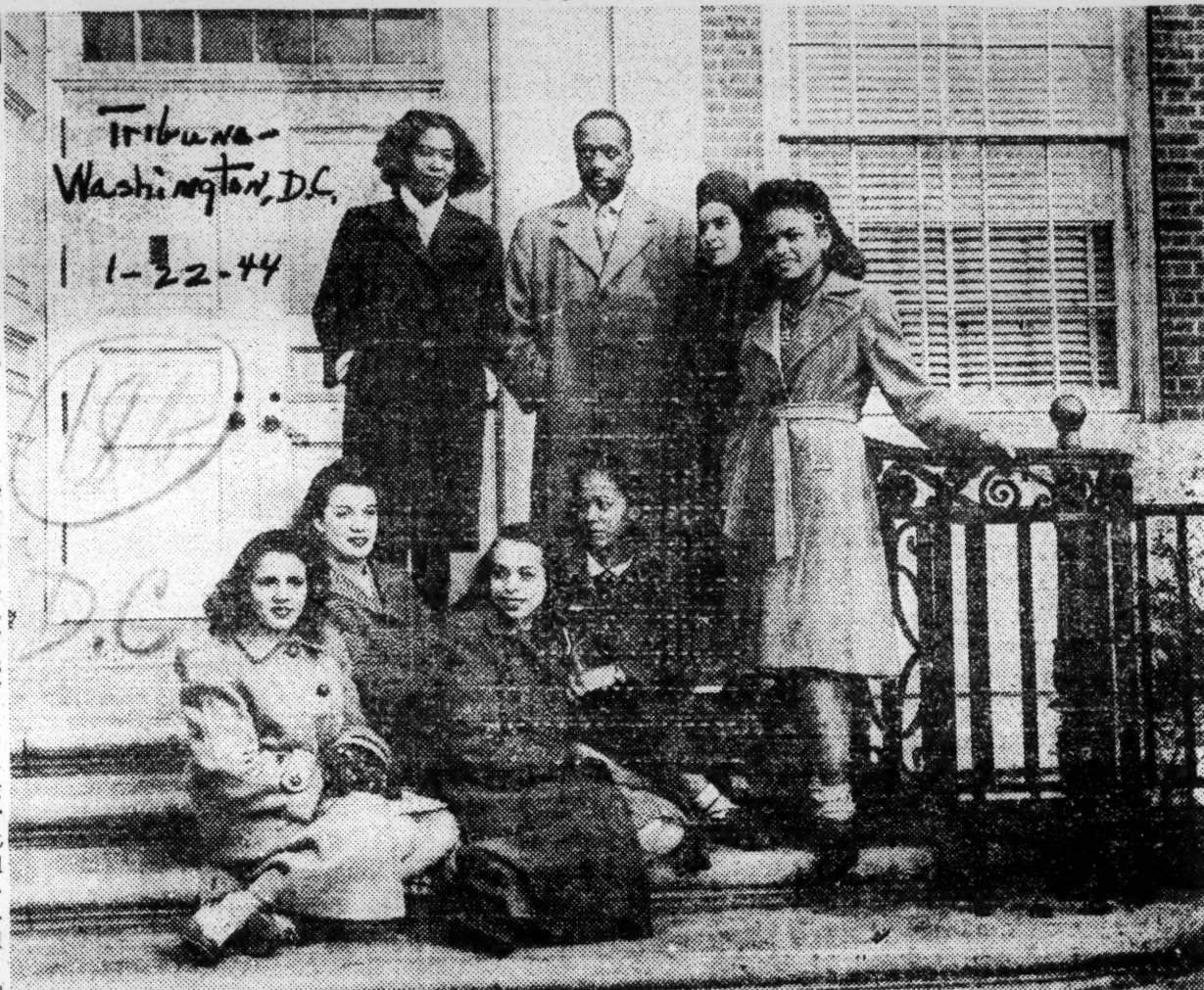
Mrs. Lindsay is active in civic affairs and in professional organizations in the field of social work. She is a member of various committees of the American Association of Social Workers and the National Conference of Social Work, chairman of Post War Planning Committee, National Council of Negro Women, a member of the Committee on Interracial Relations and the Board of Directors of the Southeast Settlement House.

Howard's Unique Music School

THE School of Music of Howard university is probably the most unique school of its kind in the United States, and has played a distinguished role in the development of music in American life since its tentative beginnings in 1885.

Foundations were laid by Miss Lula V. Childers with her appointment as the first director of the school in 1906. Under her leadership the years witnessed the expansion of facilities, the increase in personnel, the acquisition of equipment and the enrichment of the scope and influence of its work. Today, music at Howard university stands at an important crossroad in its history.

It has the distinction of being first among Negro schools to of



GUESTS AT SMITH COLLEGE—An exchange student week-end was effected between Howard University and Smith College, Northampton, Mass., recently, when the dean of Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel and Mrs. Thurman took eight women students to the New England College. It was on the occasion of Dr. Thurman's Vesper address in the College Chapel. Recalling the visit to Vassar under similar circumstances sometime ago which opened up the exchange week-end plan with the Big Five of the East, Howard girls visited classes, took part in discussion groups, participated in the conference on the Underground Movement in Europe, and socially as guests at a reception given by the president and Mrs. Davis in their honor.

Smith girls will return the visit in the Spring when Dr. Ralph Harlow addresses the students in Rankin Chapel. The series of exchanges have included Columbia College, Duquesne University, Penn State, Connecticut Wesleyan and Vassar. The Howard students above visiting Smith are Jane Bowles, Dolores Webb, Helen Thomas, Ruth Simmons, Carolyn Hammond and Blanche Wells, and Dean and Mrs. Thurman.

of the newly-appointed dean, undertake an important role in Warner Lawson, who with ablerevitalizing creative activity in assistance, is re-thinking and re-our unique field of indigenous estimating values in terms of music; and to motivate and ideals, aims and objectives to stimulate scholarly research in meet the needs of the hour. this field.

Aims and Objectives.

Howard university accepts the challenge that is implied in the thought that "upon America alone rests the responsibility for the future of Negro music in America."

The objectives of the school are, therefore, four-fold—to afford adequate opportunity for the finest training possible to professional students in the understanding, performance and creation of music; to contribute to the student's cultural development through opportunity for work in liberal arts subjects; to

Capable Faculty.

Instruction is entrusted in a faculty of fourteen highly-trained and capable teachers, a majority of whom are not only artists in their own right, but are experienced educators who know how to draw from the student his own unique musical gifts. This produces an ideal situation, since the teaching of music is largely a process of individual growth and depends on intelligent and sympathetic student-teacher relationship.

resource, and has called many of its members to responsible full-time posts in the administrative and armed services, as well as to a number of part-time consulting services."

Soleman, piano and theory; Charles C. Cohen, piano; Carolyn V. Grant, voice and theory; Lillian A. Mitchell, music education; Camille L. Nickerson, piano; Louise Burge, voice; Gladys R. Chambers, piano; Francesca A. Dixon, piano; Hazel Harrison, piano; Louia V. Jones, violin and school music, and Thomas H. Kerr, theory and piano.

Howard Grows Under U.S.

Makes Gains

In 13 Years of U. S. Support

WASHINGTON. — (ANP)

During 13 years of government support, augmented by considerable aid from leading educational foundations, Howard university has made a great advance in the following items: The college and graduate schools have been placed in the college and graduate schools of the United States. The college and graduate schools have been placed in the college and graduate schools of the United States. The college and graduate schools have been placed in the college and graduate schools of the United States.

These advances are detailed in the two-year report of the Federal Security agency submitted to President Roosevelt by FSA Administrator Paul V. McNutt, and made public last week. A goodly portion of the report is devoted to the distribution of the report being made by the university to the prosecution of the war effort. Evidences of qualitative advance still short of necessary salaries, building, and equipment.

Howard has maintained a reserve officers' training corps, and has enlisted reserve corps, and has been selected by the war department for army specialized training program work in the college of medicine and dentistry, and engineering—basic and advanced—and for professional training in medicine and dentistry. "Throughout the war period," the report continues, "the government has found the faculties of the institution to be a ready and able

Howard School Of Music

Defender - Chicago, Ill.

Accredited By NASM

4-13-44

WASHINGTON. — Dean Warner Lawson officially announced this week that the School of Music at Howard university was accepted, without qualification, as an associate member of the National Association of Schools of Music, by Howard Hanson, president, at its annual meeting in Cincinnati.

Gains National Status

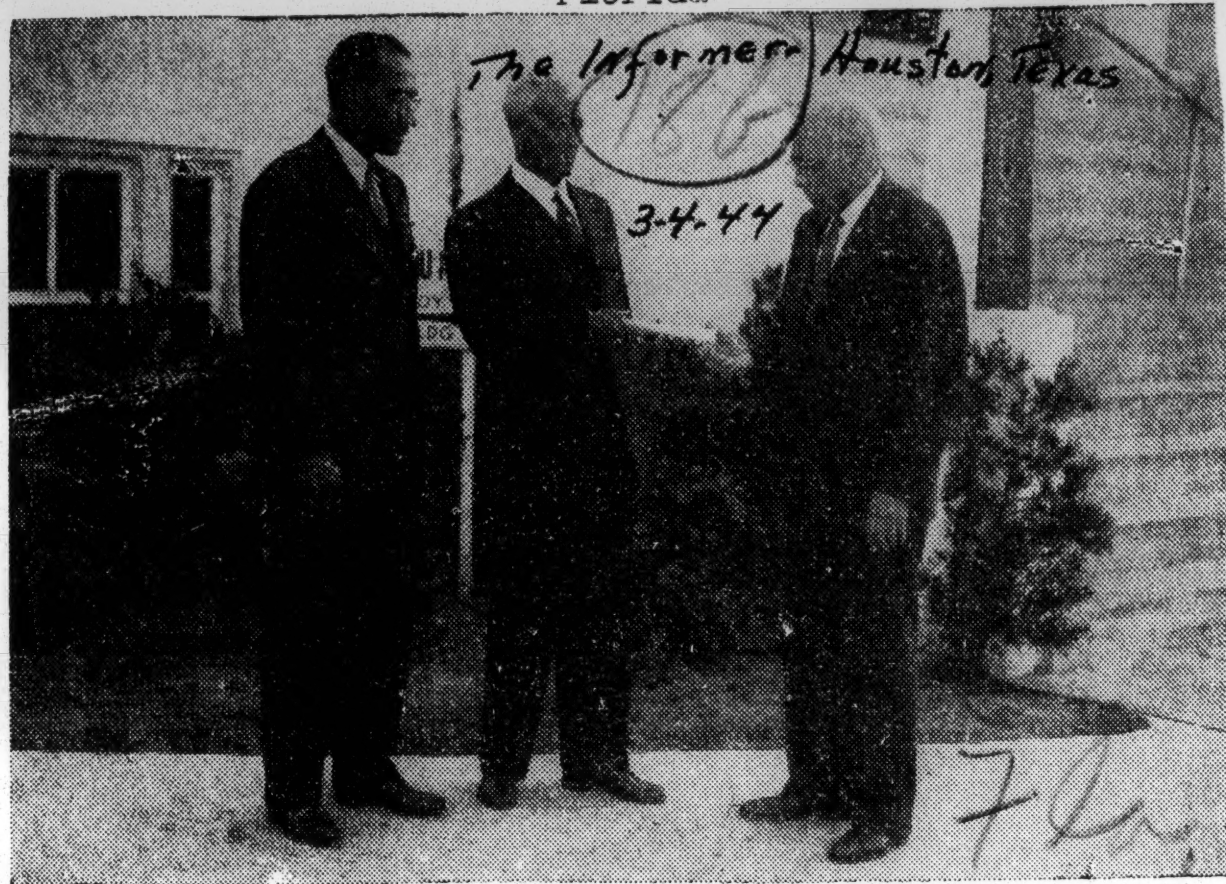
The N.A.S.M. is the only recognized accrediting body in the field of, and in membership association with such schools as the Oberlin Conservatory, Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, the New England Conservatory of Music, the Schools of Music of Yale university and the University of Michigan. Acceptance into associate membership following an exhaustive examination by Earl V. Moore, dean of the School of Music of the University of Michigan and chairman of the Board of Examiners for the N.A.S.M., gives national approval of the high quality of training offered to musically talented students at Howard university.

4-13-44
In his report, Dr. Moore paid high tribute to the Howard School of Music for the quality of its faculty and student body and the scope and calibre of its curricula. Predicting the course of the future he said: "In the hands of such a faculty and under the keen leadership of the Dean, there is every reason to look forward to an impressive future."

Florida Normal Defender; Gets 'A' Rating Chicago, Ill. 1-1-44

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Florida Normal and Industrial Institute has been rated as a class "A" Junior college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools according to a statement released here today by Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., president of the college.

The "A" rating, symbolic of highest academic standards, comes to the institution after 51 years of continuous growth and progress and places it among the ranking Negro colleges of the nation. The school has made remarkable progress in recent years as a result of unified backing and support from the Negro and white Baptists of the state. The spacious plant valued at nearly a million dollars was largely developed through the efforts of the late Dr. N. W. Collier, who directed the institution for over 45 years.



CONTRIBUTES \$6,752.50 TO FLORIDA COLLEGE

Reverend J. W. Drake, center, above (moderator of the Florida East Coast Baptist Association is shown presenting Reverend J. R. Evans, chairman of the Trustee Board of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, and pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist church of Miami, a check for \$6,752.50 as the Association's direct contribution to the work of the denomination's progressive institution at Saint Augustine. Dr. Wm. H. Gray, Jr., president of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute looks on. The Association convened in Fort Pierce.

The Negro Baptists of Florida contributed \$31,000.00 to the college last year through their various State Conventions and Associations. The present contribution, however, is the largest singular ever given the college in its fifty-one years' history. The school has recently become nationally known through its War Production Training Program.

Problem Clinic

World-Memphis, Tenn.

Setup at Bethune

DAYTON BEACH, FLA., (ANP)—The summer session, featuring a special problem clinic for active and prospective teachers, opened at Bethune-Cookman college, Tuesday, the first day of registration.

Under the direct supervision of will continue during the summer teachers in the department of education are Miss Dunn, science; Miss Marion Speight, languages; Miss Fern Librarian and Miss Charlotte L. Ford, education.

will work out specific problems which have confronted them during their own experiences. A special workshop project is being conducted by Miss Charlotte Ford, head of the education division.

H. H. Hale, on June 1, began filling the position of dean-registrar. President James A. Colston announced. Hale formerly served the college as registrar.

Other summer faculty members include Mrs. Virginia T. Acreage, of Atlanta, arts and crafts; Miss Catherine L. Weaver of Louisville, education; Fred C. King of Jacksonville, Fla., secondary education; Mrs. Olivia Hampton Baldwin of Jacksonville, education. Willie R. Taylor will conduct courses in physical education and health and Miss Rose Marie Byron will have charge of the laboratory school.

Regular faculty members who

Should College Students Have the Right to Strike?

2-12-44

CON

DR. DWIGHT O. W. HOLMES
President, Morgan State College

No. State law vests management in the hands of the faculty, president and trustees. A strike is a violation of law.

It is bad judgment because administration-student relationship is in the nature of parents and children even though they may be children approaching adulthood.

Students are not abused laborers; they are more like a customer at a store. If the goods offered are not satisfactory, the student is privileged to go elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to air grievances in public to bring a college into disrepute.

I have seen five strikes in eighteen years at Howard and there was only one case in which there was scintilla of evidence from the students' point of view.

The crowd craved excitement and the rabble rousers gave it to them.

DR. W. R. VALENTINE
Principal, Bordentown (N.J.) Manual Training School

I think the point of view expressed by President Holmes is absolutely sound and I agree entirely with the arguments and observations with which he supports his point of view.

DR. LESLIE P. HILL
President, Cheneyey (Pa.) Teachers' College

The right to strike is one thing; the need to strike is another. The freedom of an individual or of a group to break away from existing rules and regulations can never be proscribed in a democracy, but the moral justification of such a break must, as all history demonstrates, be determined by circumstances.

The State law itself ought to be the most effective preventive.

DR. F. D. PATTERSON
President, Tuskegee Institute

I know of no regulation in a private college which prohibits students from striking per se. Organized, orderly, and intelligent protest will get better results.

If all methods short of striking fail to get results they may voluntarily withdraw in sufficient numbers and the institution will be forced to examine its policy and make reasonable changes. No educational institution may function successfully without students.

PRO

JAMES H. N. WARING
Principal, Downingtown (Pa.) Industrial School

I disagree with Dr. Holmes. In some cases the administration of

schools is arbitrary, autocratic and outmoded — as was the case in one strike at Howard.

In thousands of cases, children have to rebel against their own parents, who make no effort to understand the changes which come with each generation.

If the administration dreads the "disrepute and public airing" caused by strikes, it should set up machinery which assures students a sympathetic hearing and reasonable adjustment of all grievances.

There is the chance that the threat of a strike may keep the administration "on its toes."

R. B. ATWOOD
President, Frankfort (Ky.) State College

I believe that students have the right to strike although in my twenty years of experience with students I have known of very few strikes which I have felt were justified.

In many instances students have been too willing to strike over trivial issues; in other cases mob activity, vandalism, and the destruction of property have resulted from impulsive action.

DR. JOHN W. DAVIS
President, W.Va. State College

Strikes represent a form of protest and students in colleges and universities should not be denied this method of registering their grievances.

I also take the position that a strike on the part of students or others can belittle their intelligence and judgment if all channels of arbitration and negotiation have not been exhausted before the strike is resorted to.

A strike might also serve as an educational technique. In our courses on labor problems and collective bargaining, our students are taught the use of the strike in improving the economic and community life of people. The strike instrument is used regardless of laws to the contrary.

DR. W. L. WRIGHT
President, Lincoln University, Pa.

College students have a right to strike if they do not break the law by violence. Only in case a proved grievance cannot be remedied by consultation is a strike justified.

DR. JOHN M. GANDY
President-Emeritus, Va. State College

Students have the right to raise objection in the form of strikes against such forms of abuses determined by them. Such practices have been going on since the early years of colleges and extend back into the Middle Ages.

Colleges Urged To Get Ready For Facing Postwar Problems

News - 137 - Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (P) — American colleges must begin now to make plans for meeting problems brought about by a war which it is estimated will result in an "educational loss or deficit" of 1,500,000 man-years of college training. Kendrick N. Marshall, of the U. S. Office of Education, declared Saturday.

The postwar period, Marshall told the Association of Alabama Colleges at its annual meeting, will be just as critical in many respects as the actual war period. Even medicine, dentistry and other professions face deficits, he asserted, adding that many of us are concerned with the possible effects on the health of the people for the next seven or eight years.

In all efforts to plan for the postwar era, Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education, urged that an educational program be included. Dr. Norton said education was not represented on many local, state and federal planning agencies already set up.

GOING ALONG WITH the general convention theme of after-the-war problems, Dr. G. D. Humphrey, president of Mississippi State College and of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, told the Alabama group: "It is well for the college, the state, the region and the nation to make plans for the impact of postwar problems on educational institutions, and these plans must be hastened, for we do not know how

soon we must begin to grapple with the problem of reinstating the conventional prewar program and taking cognizance of the problems brought about by the war."

Ralph B. Draughon, executive secretary of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, was elected as association president, succeeding Dr. Hubert Searcy, president of Huntingdon College, Montgomery. Col. S. H. Baer, Marion Institute, was chosen vice president, and Dr. T. N. Napier, Montevallo, was retained as secretary-treasurer.

SEVENTEEN OF THE 19 member colleges and junior colleges were represented at Saturday's meeting, described by Dr. Searcy as the best attended in history.

Keynoting the session, Marshall called for an equalization of higher educational opportunities throughout the country. He said educators could profit by army methods of intensified training, but added that they were concerned principally with turning out educated men, able to cope with unanticipated problems of life and to become leaders—rather than training "robots" with a limited knowledge of one particular thing.

The U. S. official advised that

veterans—both returning professors and others qualified who know the language and whims of the "G. I. Joes"—should have a prominent part in the educational program of war veterans. He observed that "a lot of us who have had no actual military experience in this war" will be distrusted by the ex-soldiers."

* * *

DR. HUMPHREY DECLARED that "the future development of the South depends upon an educational system that will have as its main purpose the improvement of economic and social conditions." He asserted that "education in its broadcast sense was responsible for conditions today and must assume the obligation and responsibility for the developments of the future."

Both he and Dr. Norton brought in the subject of Negro education.

Said Humphrey: "Southern educators and thinkers have long since realized that one of our major educational problems is better educational opportunities for the Negro, and we are working definitely toward that end."

Dr. Norton declared that "the whole problem of Negro education must be included in any postwar program," and predicted that a state educational survey commission, now engaged in an over-all study of Alabama's school system, would include that problem in its survey.

Harley A. Smith, of the U. S. Veterans Administration, discussed veterans' legislation as it affects colleges.

Represented were Alabama College, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of Alabama, Athens College, Birmingham-Southern, Howard, Huntingdon, Judson, Spring Hill; State Teachers Colleges at Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston and Troy; Marion Institute, St. Bernard, of Cullman; Walker Junior College and Southern Union Junior College. Snead Junior College of Boaz and the Sacred Heart Junior College of Cullman did not answer roll call.

Among the Negro schools listed among the 710 American Colleges and universities, 225 normal schools and 430 junior colleges were:

Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal, of Pine Bluff, Ark.; Alcorn A and M, Alcorn, Miss.; Allen University, Columbia, S. C.; Arkansas Baptist, Little Rock, Ark.; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Benedict, Columbia, S. C.; Bennett, Greensboro, N. C.; Dilard University, New Orleans, La.; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Florida A and M, Tallahassee, Fla.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Howard University, Washington, D. C.

MILES ON LIST 8-26-44
Jarvis Christian, Hawkins, Tex.; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lane, Jackson, Tenn.; Langston University, Langston, Okla.; Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pa.; Livingstone, Salisbury, N. C.; Louisville, N. C.

Two Atlanta Schools Included In List To Get Postwar Tools

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

8-26-44

Atlanta U., Morris Brown In

List Of 75 Negro Colleges

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Two Atlanta colleges, Atlanta University and Morris Brown College, were included with 73 Negro colleges, universities, and training schools in the list of schools that "could use these instruments" by Rep. Daniel Reed (R-N.Y.) in his recommendation to Congress last week that arrangements be made so that the disposal agencies in the postwar reconversion plans declared "Colleges, normal schools, schools."

8-26-44

ville Municipal College, Louisville, Ky.; Midland, Fremont, Neb.; Miles, Birmingham, Ala.; Mississippi Industrial, Holly Springs, Miss.

Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.; Morris Brown, Atlanta, Ga.; Princess Anne, Princess Anne, Md.; Samuel Houston, Austin, Tex.; Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Shorter, North Little Rock, Ark.; South Carolina State A and M, Orangeburg, S. C.; Southern University and A and M College, Baton Rouge, La.; State A and M Institute, Normal, Ala.; State College for Colored Students, Dover, Del.; Storer, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.; Tillotson, Austin, Tex.; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Virginia Theological Seminary and College, Lynchburg, Va.; Virginia State College for Negroes, Petersburg, Va.; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; West Virginia State Institute, West Virginia State, Institute, Va.; Wilberforce Univ., Wilberforce, Ohio; and Xavier University, New Orleans.

Among Junior Colleges were listed Barber-Scott, Concord, N. C.; Bethune-Cookman, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Bettis Academy, Trenton, S. C.; Butler, Tyler, Tex.; Coulter Memorial Academy, Charlaw, S. C.; Dunbar Junior College, Little Rock, Ark.; Edward Waters, Jacksonville, Fla.; Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, St. Augustine, Fla.; Friendship Junior College, Rock Hill, S. C.; Immanuel Lutheran, Greensboro, N. C.;

Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.; Lincoln Junior College, Kansas City, Mo.; Louisiana Normal and Industrial Institute, Grambling, La.; Morristown Normal and Industrial School, Okolona, Miss.; St. Phillip's Junior College and Vocational Institute, San Antonio, Tex.; Southern Christian Institute, Edwards, Miss.; Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; and Vohees Normal and Industrial School, Denmark, S. C.

Teachers Colleges and Normal Schools included Agricultural and Industrial State, Nashville, Tenn.; Alabama State, Montgomery, Ala.; Bluefield State, Bluefield, W. Va.; Cheyney Training School, Cheyney, Pa.; Coprin Normal, Baltimore, Md.; Elizabeth City State, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Fayetteville State, Fayetteville, N. C.; Fort Valley State, Fort Valley, Ga.; Maryland State, Bowie, Md.; Miner Teachers College, Washington, D. C.; Prairie View State Normal and Industrial, Prairie View, Tex.; and Winston-Salem Teachers, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Equal Participation A Must

Tells Our Colleges To Work With Masses

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—"The post-war philosophy of Negro colleges, whether private or tax supported, must emphasize and promote the interests of the masses even more than of the privileged classes," Walter B. Chivers, visiting professor of sociology at Hampton

institute, told the Post-war Planning Group of the college recently in an address on "A Philosophy of Post-War Education."

Professor Hampton, who is at Hampton on leave from his duties as head of the sociology department at Morehouse college, pointed out that the great masses of people become increasingly important as the present global conflict continues. He said that the Russian and the Chinese people have performed more successfully than the gigantic war machines of the West because the common peoples of these two great countries are important to their civilizations.

WITH, RATHER THAN FOR

The roles of the Negro colleges, he declared, "must change from those of detached advisers and critics to those of equal participants—they must work with the masses rather than at or for them. 'Faculty members,' he continued, 'must become identified with the churches and the common man, the trade union and other activities of equal significance. Students must be infiltrated into the world outside of the college campus.'

Crisis Totals College Grads

A total of 4,059 graduates from colleges and universities during the school year 1943-44 was revealed in the survey of The Crisis Magazine in its 33rd annual education number for August. The figure contrasts with 2,756 graduates reported for June, 1943.

Those who received the bachelor degree, numbered 3,595. Of these, 3,510 finished Negro institutions and 85 were graduated from mixed schools. The latter figure is not complete, the magazine points out, because many mixed colleges do not keep a racial record of students.

A total of 143 master's degrees was awarded; 126 received professional degrees from Howard university and 89 from Meharry Medical college; 33 honorary degrees were conferred by various institutions; nine students, including two women, received the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Howard university continues to

have the largest enrollment, 2,355. Prairie View is second with 1,353, and Tennessee State third with 1,256. Western Reserve reported 172 Negro students enrolled, the largest of any mixed school answering the survey questionnaire, and Ohio State had the largest number of Negro graduates from mixed schools, 33.

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University of California, Hunter college, College of the City of New York, Cornell, University of Michigan, and others.

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Howard, P. V. Lead

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Six Negro Colleges Offer Scholarships In Oratorical Contest

Six Negro colleges already have announced that they will award scholarships in connection with the current oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County.

These colleges, all of which have cooperated in this contest during past years, are keenly interested in the activity, and express themselves as being delighted to have a part in it.

Morehouse College, Atlanta, through its president, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, offers a \$100 scholarship. State A. & M. College, Normal, Ala., through President Dr. J. F. Drake, announces a \$50 scholarship. Talladega College, through Edwin L. Phillips, director of public relations, offers a \$100 scholarship. State Teachers College, Montgomery, through Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president, announces a scholarship of \$72. Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, through the Rev. H. R. Hughes, president, announces a scholarship of \$50. Miles College, through Dr. W. A. Bell, president, announces a scholarship of \$100.

Other colleges will, it is believed, offer scholarships.

Schools already enrolled in the contest are Muscoda High School, Route 3, Bessemer; Fairfield Industrial High, Daniel Payne High, Brighton Negro High, Praco High, Warrior Negro High, Parker High, Birmingham; Hooper City High, Dunbar High, Bessemer; Westfield High, Powderly High, Ullman High, Birmingham, and Rosedale High. It is anticipated that there will be 100 per cent enrollment within the next few days.

The basic subject for the contest is "Planning For the Postwar World."

The Birmingham News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

E. Paul Jones, supervisor, county Negro schools, is chairman of the oratorical contest committee. Other members are Mrs. Odessa McKinney, supervisor Negro county schools, and Carol W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro schools.

The contest is directed by Artemus Calloway, News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director.

Chicago, and a eulogy on the life of the late J. R. E. Lee by Dr. J. S. Clark, president-emeritus, Southern University, during the opening session.

President John W. Davis, of West Virginia State College, will report for the committee on federal legislation, and Dr. W. E. DuBois will report on the social studies project.

Discussion Leaders

Sessions and discussion leaders include Dr. J. M. Gandy, president-emeritus, Virginia State College; Dr. Fleton G. Stark, president, Southern University; Luther H. Foster, president, Virginia State College; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Fort Valley State College, and Dr. J. F. Drake, president, A. & M. Institute, Normal, Ala.

Special Features

Featured speakers listed include Dr. Howard W. Odum, director, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, who speaks on Tuesday evening, Oct. 24, at the Parkway ballroom, Claude R. Wickard, secretary of agriculture, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 25; a welcome address by Hon. Edward J. Kelly, mayor of

TUSKEGEE (ANP)—The postwar outlook for higher education and college library facilities; the availability of surplus war material for colleges, and programs for veterans rehabilitation are important subjects which meet for discussion during the annual Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant colleges, which meet in Chicago, October 24, 25 and 26.

In outlining the program, Dr. F. College library, Charles H. Brown, John W. Mitchell, field agent, agricultural extension service, will re-direct the view some of the activities of land grant colleges in promoting food and feed production under the War Administration.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, sur-Food Administration, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, will present the findings of a recent survey of higher education among Negroes.

George W. Franklin, of the U. S. Science, will speak on Tuesday evening, Oct. 24, at the Parkway ballroom, Claude R. Wickard, secretary of agriculture, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 25; a welcome address by Hon. Edward J. Kelly, mayor of

Laud Grant College President Plan Meet To Discuss Postwar Problems

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Atlanta U. Head Retracts

Afro American - Baltimore, md.

Statement on Dr. DuBois

6-24-44

BALTIMORE

The statement that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois would have faced charges if he had not accepted automatic retirement was retracted this week by President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University.

The interview by a staff correspondent, printed in the May 20 issue of the AFRO-AMERICAN, said also that Dr. DuBois was unco-operative, worked against the university and was not popular with the students.

The first reaction the AFRO had to the article was a statement from a group of students praising Dr. DuBois.

Last week, Dr. DuBois sent the AFRO a letter, signed by President Clement and addressed to the former, under date of May 16, which reads as follows:

"My Dear Dr. DuBois: 6-24-44

"I have just seen the AFRO-AMERICAN of Saturday, May 20, and I regret very much the statement which appears on the front page signed by staff correspondent, which purports to quote me.

"The statement as quoted is not only unauthorized but untrue."

Signed, Rufus E. Clement."

President Clement told the AFRO in Atlanta Tuesday that he didn't realize when he talked to the AFRO representative that it was an interview, adding that he was talking off the record and had no idea that what he said would appear in print. 6-24-44

When asked about the letter to Dr. DuBois denying his statement, he said he told DuBois what he said was off the record.

Morehouse To Celebrate 77th Anniversary February 16-18

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga

2-6-44 Observance To Mark Close Of Drive For \$26,000 Endowment

Morehouse College, historic Baptist institution, will observe its 77th anniversary February 16-18 '44, president of the Alumni Association, Benjamin E. Mays; Charles W. Greene, '21, president of the Alumni Association; E. E. Farley, '25, secretary; and Benjamin E. Mays, '25, secretary. The celebration of the Alumni Association, X. L. L. will participate in by students Neal, '31; W. R. Thompson, '30; alumni, faculty and friends of the college, and will culminate in an intensive drive for \$26,000 which was necessitated by a sharp drop in income from student fees.

During the observance, tribute will be paid to the late Reverend William Jefferson White of Augusta and others whose efforts resulted in the beginning of Morehouse College in 1867.

The events of the founders day celebration will begin on February 16 with the opening of three timely one-act plays "The Sun," "The Beggar and the King," and "Tides," to be staged at 8:00 p. m. in Sale Hall Chapel under the joint direction of Professor C. L. Chandler and Dr. N. P. Tillman. Thursday evening, February 17, at the same time and place, a second performance will be given.

On Friday, February 18, at 9:00 a. m., special exercises will be held in Sale Hall Chapel honoring alumni of the College. Two successful graduates who will speak on this occasion are Attorney George W. Crockett of Washington, D. C., and Reverend Oscar Thomas of Selma, Alabama. Attorney Crockett, Morehouse '31, is a staff member of the FEPC in Washington, and a former assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, in the Wages and Hours Division. The Reverend Mr. Thomas, Morehouse '22, is on the faculty of Selma University, and for many years has been pastor of one of the leading Baptist churches in Selma.

The brilliant climax of the three days' celebration will take place on Friday evening, February 18, at 8:00 o'clock when the 77th Anniversary Banquet open to all friends of the College, will be held in the Robert Hall Dining Room. The principal speaker on this occasion will be Mr. Jackson Davis, associate director of the General Education Board, and for many years a loyal friend of Negro education. Special music will be provided at both events by the musical organizations of Morehouse College under the direction of Professor Kemper Harrell.

The founders day committee, of

which Dr. B. R. Brazeal, '27, is chairman includes: President Benjamin E. Mays; Charles W. Greene, '21, president of the Alumni Association; E. E. Farley, '25, secretary; and Benjamin E. Mays, '25, secretary. The celebration of the Alumni Association, X. L. L. will participate in by students Neal, '31; W. R. Thompson, '30; alumni, faculty and friends of the college, and will culminate in an intensive drive for \$26,000 which was necessitated by a sharp drop in income from student fees.

STATE NEGRO TRADE SCHOOL (Savannah Morning News)

Isk MacIite-Sparta, Ga.
Georgia State College was inspected on Saturday by a group from the state Board of Regents. They came to explore the possibilities of establishing a trade school there on the pre-college level. This committee, headed by Chancellor S. V. Sanford of the University System, made a careful inspection of the physical plant at the college near Thunderbolt. Besides the chancellor there were Regents Frank M. Brock, Pope Spratling and Rutherford L. Ellis.

The state of Georgia through the State Board of Education plans to establish five state-supported trade schools—three for white and two for colored students. The three for whites will be located at Clarksville, Milledgeville and Camilla. Since the Georgia State College near Savannah was originally established as the Land-Grant College for Negroes in Georgia in 1891, specializing in agriculture, home economics and trade technical education and has emphasized the trade program throughout the years—this is the only negro institution in Georgia offering a complete course in trade and industrial education—it has been proposed by representatives of the Board of Education that a state school in trades be set up here.

The committee from the Board of Regents on its visit to Savannah Saturday, was met at the hotel by Mayor Thomas Gamble, State Senator David S. Atkinson, Fred A. Davis, president of the Merchants Council of the Savannah Chamber of Commerce and by President H. V. Jenkins of the Morning News

and Evening Press. These gentlemen explained the value of this college to the city of Savannah and to the state of Georgia, and outlined the reasons why the trade school should be established here. The regents' committee seemed favorably impressed with the possibilities for the development of an expanded trade program on a pre-war level in conjunction with the technical college originally planned at the college.

A state trade school at Savannah would mean first of all that the colored men and women from Georgia now in the armed services would have a chance here in Savannah to study a practical trade in the post-war period at the expense of the federal government. It would also mean that Savannah would be the center of training for negro men and women now in our domestic and trade life, who desire to improve their ability to do the job at hand. Women would be expected to come out from this school who could not only cook an excellent meal, but who would be able by skillful planning to reduce the cost of the family budget. Men would be able not only to drive the car, truck and automobile, but would be handy at repairs of all kinds on the farm and in the home. One well-trained and skilled worker would fill the place of several untrained workers.

It is expected that large centers of population in the interior of the state—Brunswick, Waycross, Dublin, Macon, Augusta, Waynesboro, Statesboro and Swainsboro—will in time establish area schools that will prepare people for their immediate localities and serve as feeders for the state trade school at Savannah. It means that thousands of physically-handicapped colored men and women found in every section of Georgia, now a severe drain on community resources, will find here an opportunity to be trained for useful service to their communities, state and nation.

The Morning News commended the local state college, of which

Prof. B. F. Hubert is the president on the splendid record it has already made in training negro leaders of vision and superior ability. It does not believe any other college for negroes in the South has done a better job with the facilities at its command. With the proposed expansion in building, equipment and personnel contemplated in the unified program of the pre-college and technical college education, a great future is predicted for negro education in Georgia and the Southeast.

Negroes Succeed In Georgia

News-Savannah, Ga.

A School for Teachers of Negro Farm Children Sponsored by Georgia State College—Out in the Open Country in Hancock County—the Only School of its Kind in the South, is Gradually Stimulating More Satisfying Life for Colored People on the Farms.

BY BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

Miss Mabel C. Carney, professor of see reading, writing, and arithmetic in rural education, Columbia University, New York city, in speaking to her classes said: "Log Cabin Community

is the most remarkable demonstration of negro rural progress in America." In this community located near the line between Greene, Taliaferro, and Hancock counties, the Georgia State College has conducted a school for teachers of negro farm children for the past fourteen years. This school was organized at the suggestion and with the approval of the late A. Pratt Adams, who was at that time chairman of the board of trustees of Georgia State College. Mr. Adams said "I would like to see Georgia State College serve the colored people of the whole state of Georgia." He strongly emphasized the extension of college activities to all sections of the state.

Starting the first summer with seventy-five students and a carefully selected staff of instructors from Georgia State College, the school has gradually grown in size and influence. College credit was made available to students at this center. A library, class rooms, and shops under tents and in improvised buildings, enabled the work to get off in a fine way. County Superintendent C. C. McCollum of Jefferson county was so impressed with the quality of work done, for and by these teachers, in this school that he immediately allocated funds for a school at Louisville for the colored leaders of his country.

Negroes Pioneer

These first instructors of teachers of negro farm children were real pioneers. They had no guide to follow. There were no schools known for teachers, out in the open country, for either white people or colored people. This school had to blaze its own way. They (the instructors) realized that the teachers who came to them from poorly equipped one and two-room school houses, in farm communities, needed new visions, and simple but new approaches to the problems confronting negro children, men and women on the farms. Class room materials and methods should in some sensible way relate themselves closely to the life that the children live each day. The children should be able to

There is much being said in the more recent years about the "Work Shop" in the educational program. But Georgia State College led in developing a real Work Shop for teachers, at Log Cabin Center, long before educational authorities began using this terminology. At Log Cabin School rural teachers were encouraged to bring their problems—and under the guidance of competent, sympathetic, and understanding leaders work out satisfactory approaches to solutions of the same. Problems of poor school housing, class room teaching facilities, the daily schedule of classes, motivation of children and adults, better food and feed supply for the community, all become a part of the teacher school program.

Student teachers go to the shops in the afternoons to get practical acquaintance with the business and art of making many of their own school and home supplies—benches, cabinets, baskets, and rugs. They also learn to make house screens, swings, and do practical canning, quilting, cooking, and serving meals from home grown vegetables and fruits. Teachers and students are busy from early morning until night, thinking and planning ways to mobilize the human and natural resources of their respective neighborhoods and communities.

Tangible Achievements

This school for teachers and farm children has been far-reaching in its accomplishments and achievements. Most neighborhoods and communities within one hundred miles of the center have felt the rejuvenating influence and stimulating encouragement of this school for teachers. The school has helped the community where it is located and this community has fired the teachers and visitors with new purposes in life. Teachers have used what they have learned, both in the class room and in the community to help lift themselves and their own communities to higher levels of living.

As evidence of what is happening one teacher from Wilkes county now attending summer school at the Cabin

This school for negro teachers now operating for a full 10 weeks period with several hundred teachers, farmers, and ministers in attendance has served to bring the two race groups close together. School buses that operate daily from Sandersville to Greensboro, and Sparta bringing colored teachers, are often driven by white men. Editors of rural papers in Georgia and to most of the Southern states. *7-2-44*
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and county superintendents of schools come in frequently to make personal observation of their teachers at work at the Community Co-operative Store and the lunch room, in the work shops, and in their recreational activities. White people are fully aware of the fact that the negro teacher and the negro school are basic factors in developing satisfied, progressive communities.

Both race groups rub shoulders together at the annual beef cattle sale. White men buy these cows belonging to negroes, sold at public auction, because they have long become convinced that the quality of beef does not necessarily depend upon the person who raised and fattened it—that the calf of a negro boy will furnish just as good and delicious steaks as that grown by white boys. Both groups have found out that there is real strength—economic—social—and spiritual for both black people and white people, when they work together for common goals.

One teacher from Greene county wrote this little poem which suggests the influence of the school:

The Log Cabin Community Center
The Log Cabin Community Center isn't merely a place to assemble. Here you may improve your knowledge, talent and skill. And really just learn how to live.

Close to nature and enjoy her wealth. Of balmy air, golden sun, and home grown food. Even the songs of birds that whistle in the trees. Are aids to happiness and health in the passive breeze.

The Log Cabin Community Center.
Her beautiful trees in all their splendor; The tall and stately pines in a solemn way Add to your comfort every single day.

When you come to the Log Cabin Center A friendly atmosphere you enter. A welcome awaits you here. It is a site of culture, loveliness, and cheer.

Just view these beautiful buildings. Results of a vision, skillful planning and saving. They are simple, yet rare and fine. And very unique in design.

The Log Cabin Center is a concrete example
Of what can be done, by, and for, negroes. To make rural life attractive, wholesome, and satisfying. By co-operative efforts of trained minds, hard, patient trying.

Eberline Barnhart

Letter To Editor
Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.
REGRETS RETIREMENT OF DR. DUBOIS FROM A. U.

Editor, Atlanta Daily World:

As a subscriber of your paper, I wonder if you would be so kind as to publish the following letter, which is an approval of an article by one of your staff writers. I allude to the article in the edition of July 16th, by Rev. J. C. Wright, entitled, "As a Man Thinketh." It is well written, and meets my hearty approval.

Especially true are these words of Rev. Wright, when he said, "But the thing that must have impressed every thoughtful observer was the fact that William E. Burghardt DuBois is still a contemporary in his thinking. The procession has not passed him by. He knows the truth and is still a valiant, unyielding, uncompromising crusader for the freedom, which it alone can and does bestow. What a waste that such a man should be retired. That

the young people of this generation should be denied the benefit and inspiration of coming into contact with a personality such as his. That a university should fail to see the value to its prestige of having him on the faculty even until for him the shadow fall."

Dr. DuBois' retirement here from active service was most untimely, and from all the releases, I have failed to find a logical reason, why he should not be allowed to complete his work here, where he virtually began it fifty years ago. His departure from Atlanta, will be a distinct loss to this city and to this section.

Just as in ancient days, Aristotle was alluded to as the "Master of Those Who Think," so today, W. E. B. DuBois is justly acclaimed as the "Master of Those Who Think." Many Atlantans, who have had the opportunity to sit at his feet as students in by-gone days, and others who have followed him avidly from "Souls of Black Folk," down through his last book, "Dusk of Dawn" that classic portrayal of a race concept, know that he has never compromised in his espousal of the manhood rights of the Negro. He may have changed his technique in later years, but never did he change his objective. To his many followers, even in his retirement, he is still their champion and still their ideal.

As Dr. W. E. B. DuBois stands on the verge of leaving Atlanta, many of his friends, students and fellow citizens wish him Godspeed. Wherever Destiny may take him, he carries with him the very best wishes, the earnest prayers and the undying love of Atlanta's citizenry.

HAROLD H. THOMAS
Atlanta, Georgia

Walter White To Be A. U. Speaker
Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.
10-8-44

President Rufus E. Clement has announced that October 16 will mark the first observance of what will be an annual celebration at Atlanta University known as Charter Day. The observance will be participated in by the alumni, students and faculty of the University, and will be in commemoration of October 16, 1867, when the efforts of eleven men of both races, who presented the petition for a charter, resulted in the beginning of wide educational opportunities for Negro youth in Georgia and in the far South. The major event of Charter Day

Ft. Valley State College To Honor Prof. Bozeman
Tribune, Savannah, Ga.
FOURTH STATE EDUCATOR TO GET SCHOOL'S July 29, 1944 ANNUAL AWARD

Ft. Valley, Ga.—Each year awards a scroll of honor to a Georgia educator who, through the years, has rendered distinguished service to the education of Negro boys and girls. The person to be honored this year is Professor J. L. Bozeman, Sr., principal of the Hawkinsville High and Industrial school. Before accepting his present post, Prof. Bozeman served as principal of the school at Camilla for many years.

Other educators to receive this award, were: In 1940, Prof. T. J. Elder of Sandersville, first honoree; 1941, the late Prof. F. H. Henderson of Cuthbert; 1942, Prof. C. L. Harper of Atlanta, and 1943, Mrs. Addie E. Hutto of Bainbridge.

C. V. Troup, director of the summer session, has announced that exercises honoring Prof. Bozeman will be held in the college auditorium Saturday July 29, at 11:00 a. m. when the principal address of the occasion will be delivered by Prof. I. E. Washington, president of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association.

will be a University Convocation at 11:00 a. m. in Sisters Chapel Spelman College, at which the principal speaker will be the University's well known graduate, Walter White, 16 secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. The Convocation will be attended by the faculty and invited guests in full academic dress, and will be open to all friends of the University. In the 77 years since the granting of the charter, the University has grown to an extent far exceeding the dreams of the eleven

incorporators. From an humble beginning in a discarded box car, Atlanta University today occupies 57 acres on an attractive campus which houses the modern University Dormitories, and a Central Heating Plant which serves the Atlanta University System.

For 62 years, Atlanta University operated as a co-educational undergraduate college and granted 561 degrees and 983 normal diplomas. Since 1929, when Atlanta University became affiliated with Spelman and Morehouse Colleges, the University has functioned solely as a graduate and professional school, and has awarded 564 graduate and professional degrees in the arts and sciences, social work, and library service. The more than 2,100 graduates are serving creditably as college presidents, college and university professors, teachers and principals, doctors, dentists, bank presidents, insurance executives, writers, musicians, artists, government officials, social workers, librarians and businessmen.

For a little more than six decades, the destiny of Atlanta University was guided by four white presidents, who laid the groundwork for the development of a great university. The first Negro to be elected president was the late Dr. John Hope, a native of Augusta, Georgia, whose term of office began after the signing of the affiliation in 1929 and continued until his death in 1936.

The present head of the University is Dr. Rufus E. Clement, a former dean of Municipal College in Louisville, Kentucky, whose administration has been marked by the addition of three professional schools and the opening of The People's College, Atlanta University's program of adult education.

Morehouse Gains In Enrolment
Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.
10-8-44
Registration figures at Morehouse College show an increase of 28 per cent over 1943-44. President Benjamin E. Mays has announced. With 340 young men enrolled, the College is slowly recovering from the onslaught made in its student body

by the Selective Service. Last year the enrollment dropped approximately 50 per cent when only 244 young men were registered, but this year's total of 340 is an increase of more than 28 per cent. This year's freshman crop of 191 is the largest on record at the College, although the upperclassmen are still very scarce on the campus. There also are registered 89 sophomores, 38 juniors and 18 seniors. Two students are unclassified.

Four new appointments to the faculty include The Reverend Lucius M. Tobin and Dr. Joseph W. Nicholson to the School of Religion; and Mrs. Juanita Paschal Toomer and Mrs. Ruth Jackson to the department of English.

The Reverend Mr. Tobin is a graduate of Virginia Union University, the University of Michigan and Colgate-Rochester University. He is a former dean at Morris College in Sumter, South Carolina, and at the present time is pastor of Providence Baptist Church.

Dr. Nicholson, a graduate of Howard University, Garrett Biblical Institute and Northwestern University, is currently on the faculty of Gammon Theological Seminary.

Mrs. Toomer earned the bachelor's degree at Spelman College and the master's degree in English at Atlanta University. Mrs. Jackson is a graduate of Atlanta University with the bachelor's and the master's degrees.

Atlanta Univ. School Of Education Opens Sept. 19
Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.
9-15-44
Significant in the development of Atlanta University's program of graduate and professional study (which was initiated April 1, 1929) is the opening of the new School of Education of September 19. The director is Dr. Alfonso Elder, a graduate of Atlanta and Columbia Universities and since 1943 chairman of Atlanta University's department of education. Making up the resident staff is a group of highly-trained men and women in the field of education, selected from the faculty of the Atlanta University System and the cooperating colleges for Negroes in Atlanta. In addition to the director, this resident staff comprises Dr. Henry C. Hamilton, who will be

by the Selective Service. Last year the enrollment dropped approximately 50 per cent when only 244 young men were registered, but this year's total of 340 is an increase of more than 28 per cent. This year's freshman crop of 191 is the largest on record at the College, although the upperclassmen are still very scarce on the campus. There also are registered 89 sophomores, 38 juniors and 18 seniors. Two students are unclassified. Four new appointments to the faculty include The Reverend Lucius M. Tobin and Dr. Joseph W. Nicholson to the School of Religion; and Mrs. Juanita Paschal Toomer and Mrs. Ruth Jackson to the department of English. The Reverend Mr. Tobin is a graduate of Virginia Union University, the University of Michigan and Colgate-Rochester University. He is a former dean at Morris College in Sumter, South Carolina, and at the present time is pastor of Providence Baptist Church. Dr. Nicholson, a graduate of Howard University, Garrett Biblical Institute and Northwestern University, is currently on the faculty of Gammon Theological Seminary. Mrs. Toomer earned the bachelor's degree at Spelman College and the master's degree in English at Atlanta University. Mrs. Jackson is a graduate of Atlanta University with the bachelor's and the master's degrees. education, the University will award two new degrees, making a total of six graduate and professional degrees now offered. For those students whose main interest of specialization is in research, the School will recommend the degree for master of arts with a major in education. For those whose main

For satisfactory completion of the requirements of the School of Education, the University will award two new degrees, making a total of six graduate and professional degrees now offered. For those students whose main interest of specialization is in research, the School will recommend the degree for master of arts with a major in education. For those whose main

18b-1944

Morris-Brown Gets Handsome Endowment

April 1, 1944
Gifts and Pledges Total \$260,000, Bishop Says

ATLANTA, March 31 (AP).—Bishop W. A. Fountain of the African Methodist Episcopal Church announced tonight that Morris Brown College, church-supported school for negroes at Atlanta, had received gifts and pledges totaling more than \$260,000 in an endowment drive that started last December 15.

Various Georgia churches of the denomination contributed more than \$85,000, to which was added a cash grant of \$75,000 from the John Bulow Campbell Foundation and \$25,000 from the General Education Board, both for the endowment fund. The General Education Board also gave the school \$50,000 to recondition school buildings. Other gifts from individuals and churches accounted for the total, Bishop Fountain announced at the school's founder's day and victory rally.

The endowment gifts increased the school's total endowment to \$260,000, the bishop said.

Negro College Plans Tag Day

The Albany State College for Negroes will conduct a "tag day" on streets here Saturday, seeking to raise funds to purchase an oil painting of Dr. J. W. Holley, president emeritus and founder of the institution, to be hung in the college auditorium.

Permission to conduct the sale was granted Dr. Aaron Brown, president, by the City Commission this week. Sales will be conducted from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

A New York artist is painting the portrait, President Brown reported, January 28, 1944.

In the interest of the 1944 campaign of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the college will stage a party at the Hazard Training School from 9 p. m. until midnight Monday. Music will be supplied for dancing.

In the city's Negro churches and schools, the polio drive and the "March of Dimes" is being stressed by pastors and teachers. Atlanta, Ga. Journal, January 14, 1944

Atlanta University Is Harkness Beneficiary

Atlanta University, Negro institution, is one of a dozen schools throughout the nation named as beneficiaries in the will of Edward S. Harkness, New York financier, who left an estate of \$93,514,887 when he died four years ago. The estate remains intact during the lifetime of his widow. Terms of the will were made known during a recent tax appraisal by New York officials.

Georgia

A Well-Merited Recognition

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. 1-2-44

The recent announcement of receipt of two Christmas gifts, totaling \$4,500 to the Atlanta University School of Social Work, comes as a worthy recognition of the influence and scope of the services which that institution is rendering to Negroes of Atlanta and to the Nation.

The first gift of \$2,000 was donated by a foundation which preferred to remain anonymous, while the second gift of \$2,500 was granted by the McGregor Fund of Detroit, Michigan. In transmitting the gift, the McGregor officials stated: "The Trustees appreciate to such an extent the excellent work you are doing in Atlanta and the urgent need for the same, that they are making an exception in this one case to their recent decision to confine their gifts to the war demands and are appropriating \$2,500 for the support of your school."

Not often in the life-time of its founders does a school succeed in achieving its objectives. Yet that is exactly what this institution has done. In its twenty years' existence, states Mr. Forrester B. Washington, its Director, the institution has outgrown two of its objectives, that of drawing its students only from the South, and that of serving only the South. Today the school draws its students from every section of the United States, West Indies, Africa and India. And its graduates are in demand as social workers in as many areas.

And unlike most other Negro institutions, the Atlanta University School of Social Work has no endowment fund from which it may draw. The support it gets, therefore, must come from such generous-hearted organizations as the McGregor Fund and individuals who are able to evaluate the services of the institution in terms of the far-flung program it has in operation.

We congratulate Mr. Washington and the Trustees of the Atlanta School of Social Work upon these gifts and wish for the institution many more years of fruitful service to the nation.

Interracial Conference Held At Paine College

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. 2-26-44

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Paine College held its Tenth Annual Institute on Socio-Religious Affairs on February 12-13 with 142 persons from six Negro and three white colleges participating. The theme for this year's discussion was: "Christian Means for Securing A Better World Order." Four groups considered the sub-topics: "Means Used in the International World," "Means Used by Labor and Industrialists," "Means Used by Minorities," and "Means Used by

the Church." The conference found that we must use coercion, through an international police force, until more people are ready to practice the principles of Christian brotherhood; that we must continue government supervision of labor and industry but must exercise great care that this supervision does not become fascist; that we must grant equal opportunities to minorities and help educate them to meet these opportunities; that the church must make it influence felt at the peace table, must re-

double its efforts to Christianize the men in military service, and must do more towards unifying its various secretaries. 2-26-44

Student leaders were Ruth Bacon, Edna Couch, Huey Pearson and Maggie Young of Paine College; Guy Darnell of Morehouse College; Helen Johnson and Emory Via of Emory University.

Resource persons and speakers were: Dr. Henry Johnson and Rev. Samuel Laird of Emory University; Dr. B. R. Brazel of Morehouse College; Mr. Frank McAllister of the War Labor Board; Mr. James Tipton of F. E. B. C.; Mr. W. L. Buffington of Benedict College; Mr. Charles Kip of Allen University; Rev. J. Henry Brown of the College Center, Ft. Valley; Mr. M. L. Catchings of the YMCA; Rev. Carey N. Weisiger and Rev. I. J. Yancy of Augusta, Georgia.

Food 'Strike' Closes Classes At Clark College

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. 1-7-44
Student Group To Confer With Pres. Brawley

A serious food problem is said to be the cause of a strike which carried the majority of the more than 400 students of Clark College out on strike Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. It was learned by a WORLD reporter that only a few students of the well known Methodist college failed to go along with the large number of others who chose to strike because of a food situation they had been complaining about the past several weeks.

The WORLD was told yesterday by several students who are out on strike that the strike resulted from the quality, the quantity, and the preparation of the food. Because of these complaints were not looked into and corrected, it was stated, that the two dormitories, boys and girls, voted to strike and did so Wednesday. Last night late as the WORLD went to press the students were still out.

It was learned Thursday that practically all of the students who struck for better eating conditions, which include the food preparation, its quality and quantity, refused to attend classes Wednesday and Thursday. It was stated, however,

that a very small number met their classes either day. 1-7-44

It was also stated Thursday that a Student Committee had been selected to confer with President Brawley, and his committee of teachers and officials, in an effort to reach an early settlement of these difficult problems which face the school as well as the students themselves. It is not known just what has been done in this respect, but an announcement on settlement is expected sometime today, it was said.

Students at Clark Strike For More, Better Food

Protesting the "quality and quantity" of food being served them, approximately 200 Negro students of Clark College have gone on strike.

The students, all of whom board on the campus, began their strike Wednesday when they refused to go to the dining hall for the noon meal. They also refused to attend classes. Meanwhile, they were receiving their meals from students living off the campus.

In an effort to settle the strike, President J. P. Brawley called a conference Friday which resulted in minor demonstrations. He asked the students to return to their classes but they refused.

The president then issued an order forbidding girls to leave their dormitory or receive visitors in an attempt to prevent food from being brought to the strikers. However, it was understood they were still receiving their meals from students outside.

College Studies Negro Business

Atlanta University and the National Urban League will undertake a study of Negro business and business education in Negro colleges in the southern states, Rufus E. Clement, president of the university, announced.

The study, which will be made on a grant from the General Education Board, will extend for 18 months under the direction of Franklin O. Nichols, industrial relations field secretary of the National Urban League. Purposes of the study include: Cataloguing existing Negro business education; ascertaining the offerings in business education of local colleges; forecasting the needs of Negro communities; discovering areas in which Negro business might be expanded, and suggesting courses to be offered in business administration. 2-21-44

Hail To Morris Brown College
Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. 3-22-44
Atlanta's, in company with the many thousands of Atlanta graduates and friends of Morris Brown College throughout the nation, will pause in grateful recognition of its Fifty-ninth Anniversary celebration next Thursday, March 30, and in special tribute to its outstanding service to

Christian education in America.

Organized in 1881 by an enabling act of a resolution by a devout group of Christian ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Morris Brown was conceived and has since, been perpetuated upon the principle of self-help self-sacrifice and self-denial. Perhaps no other Negro college in America has pursued more effectively or demonstrated more successfully, this ideal of the founding fathers. As a result, the college stands high today in popular esteem and support from its graduates and friends. Upon this worthy principle, the college has and is gaining increased support from large educational foundations, and influential white citizens, both in Georgia and in the nation.

Now in the midst of a grand Victory Campaign to culminate in its 59th Founders' Day program, the institution is hoping to raise \$100,000. Achieving this goal the institution will be immediately assured of three vitally urgent and necessary blessings. It will be given the deeds to two large buildings which it now occupies. The college endowment fund will be increased by \$100,000; and \$50,000 will be made available immediately to complete the beautification of its buildings and grounds. 3-22-44

Morris Brown is a class "A" institution of higher learning for Negroes. Happily, it was one of the 27 Negro institutions of higher learning chosen to participate in the United Negro College Fund Campaign, which is about to be launched on a nation-wide scale. Her graduates are writing high their names and that of their school wherever they are called to serve. And this paper not only joins her many friends and graduates in felicitating her on its 59th Founders' Anniversary, but wishes also to urge upon all of them the extreme importance of rallying to this laudable effort which she is making to achieve the ends of her objectives.

Atlanta U. Exhibits Latin-American Art

Atlanta University is exhibiting Portinari, whose style is strikingly personal, based on European technique; and Lasar Segall, who has been more profoundly influenced by the life of Brazil. Thirty photographs are included in the exhibit, and cover the best works of painters of all South America and some of Central America. The exhibit will be open until April 1. 3-21-44

Peru and Mexico, represented by nine paintings, have achieved a world-wide distinction for national art based on the soil and life of the people. Ecuador, Bolivia, Guatemala in South America, and Central America, have followed Peru in expressing the spirit and life of the people in their artistic production. Argentina and Cuba have no great tradition of art based on the Indian life, and these countries have developed an art characterized by a tendency to world-wide patterns. Chile, Columbia, Uruguay and Venezuela tend to follow the trend of Argentina and Cuba. Brazilian art has come to the foreground with the use of paintings. Two painters of this country whose works are included are Candido

Functional Approach Seen To Education At Ft. Valley Spelman Speaker

5-3-44
EDUCATION FOR PRODUCTION
BY HORACE MANN BOND
AND ASSOCIATES
Fort Valley State College,
Fort Valley, Georgia

This book, which Dr. Bond calls a textbook on how to be healthy, wealthy, and wise, is a timely and valuable handbook on how to study the food production in a community with the aim of increasing the food and thus the health and wealth of its citizens.

Beginning with the oft-quoted and well-warranted statement that "the South presents right now the nation's no. 1 economic problem," the author of this book moves to the next step, which may startle some of us. He says we are poor because we do not want to be rich. The whole book is devoted to showing the people of the south how we can use what we have to destroy our poverty of body and mind. 5-3-44

This is a textbook for adults in the various extension classes connected with the state program of education in Georgia but is a handbook which can be used by teachers of the social sciences and agriculture, by students of community life and the food arts, and by all of us who are interested in food production in the community.

The book has three divisions; making a food survey; the relation between food, health and wealth; and plan for producing food at home. Dr. Bond has simplified the survey technique for use in a study of the food which is produced for home consumption by all of the members of a community. The results of the community survey of food production is next related to the health and wealth of the community.

To many of its users the third division of the book will prove the most valuable. These eight chapters consist of a fairly detailed discussion and explanation of how to increase garden and poultry



ALBERT W. DENT

Spelman Observes 63rd Year Of Educational Work

President Albert W. Dent of Dillard University, will deliver the Founders Day address at Spelman College at three p. m. on Tuesday, April 11, in Sisters Chapel, when the formal exercises of the sixty-third anniversary will take place.

President Dent is a graduate of Morehouse College. For nine years during his superintendency of the Flint Goodridge Hospital in New Orleans, this institution attracted national-wide attention for its program of professional education, its public health activities, and the penny-a-day group hospitalization insurance plan. President Dent's experience also includes six years as business manager of Dillard, and a period in which he served as vice president of a real estate and construction company in Houston, Texas. In 1928, he was appointed by Morehouse to organize the alumni of his alma mater and to direct an endowment campaign for \$300,000. 4-9-44

President Dent is a fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators. He has served as

chairman of the National Conference of Hospital Administrators, and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the New Orleans Council of Social Agencies, and the Dryades (New Orleans) YMCA.

Opening the celebration at Spelman will be the annual concert by the 100-voice Glee Club, which will take place at eight p. m. on Monday, April 10, in Sisters Chapel, under the direction of Mr. Willis Laurence James of the College Music Department. On Tuesday, April 11, the Founders Day activities will get under way at ten o'clock with exercises on the Center Campus, by the department of physical education. A Founders Day Rally will follow in Howe Memorial Hall, at the close of which the total amount subscribed to the Spelman Loyalty Fund will be announced, and immediately following there will be a dedication of the plaques commemorating the memory of the founders, Miss Harriet E. Giles and Miss Sophia B. Packard.

Morris Brown Endowment At Atlanta, Ga. \$200,000 Mark

4-2-44
By DAVID NORRIS

Morris Brown College, operated by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgia under the leadership of President W. A. Fountain, Jr., increased its Endowment Fund from \$107,000 to \$207,000 by the two special cash gifts of \$75,000 by the John Bulow Campbell Foundation and \$25,000 cash grant from the General Education Board.

Following the successful rally by the AME Churches in the state in raising \$85,348.44, fifty thousand dollars from the General Educational Board was also made available for improvement of the present buildings and making the campus one of the best in the nation.

Sixteen years ago when President Fountain took charge of the School, it was \$210,000.00 in debt, but today there is a cash endowment equal to the old debt, as well as a permanent home and no indebtedness.

Charles W. Greene Again Head Of Morehouse Alumni

At a very enthusiastic meeting of the Alumni Association of Morehouse College, Monday night, May 1st, in the lounge of the historic lanta, 2nd vice-president, Charles W. Greene was elected to a fourth term to direct the affairs of the Alumni Association. His official T. M. Curry, historian, all at ton. Class speakers were Prof. S.

Atlanta University Retirements

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. 5-10-44

The retirement of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois and Dr. William Stanley Braithwaite from active service at Atlanta University to become effective June 30, removes from its faculty two of the race's most distinguished teachers and celebrated scholars.

In Atlanta, no less than in the nation, opinion has been and probably still is, rather sharply divided upon the wisdom of the retirements, at least that of Dr. Dubois, at a time when his rich culture and ripe wisdom may have their fullest significance in the inspiration of his students. On the other hand, the effectiveness and stability of the educational program of any institution of higher learning depends as much upon a well established pattern of teacher retirement as upon their recruitment and tenure.

Most of the higher educational institutions among Negroes seem to have accepted and fixed the age of retirement of teachers at 65. Sound educational philosophy seems to support this practice. Atlanta University, by vote of its faculty, fixed this age as the proper time when her teachers should be retired. Most people, faculty members included, because of the extreme and exacting physical ordeal through which they have had to live, are more or less incapable of sustained activity beyond 65. Dr. Dubois is most certainly not one of these. Nevertheless, the university could not with consistency, draw the line upon the many and make exceptions for the few, however learned or useful they may be. *5-10-44*

Beyond the physical argument in favor of teacher retirement at 65, is the fact that many scholars, having followed exacting daily routine most of their professional careers, are now free to pursue research, study and writing, without the requirements of class room functions.

While the activities of the two retiring professors were centered mainly on the campus of Atlanta University, both of them have rendered far-reaching and significant service, not only to the students whom they have taught, but in a greater manner, they have inspired Negro and white America through their writings. And this paper, along with their hundreds of admiring friends and followers, join in wishing for each of them many more years of fruitful and personal happiness.

Atlanta University Offers War Workers Training Course Free

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. 5-7-44

Office Management Is Offered By Business Administration Department, Atlanta University, In Cooperation With U. S. Office of Education as Part of Engineering, Science and Management War Training Program.

COURSE PLAN: To up-grade persons now engaged in Office work; particularly in War and War-related activities. To train persons for Supervisory and Junior executives positions in the field of Office Management with particular emphasis on procedures followed in War and War-related offices.

COURSE CONTENT: Specifically, the course will include: organization, administration, management, and control; office routine and their construction; flow of work; facilitating the performance of work—office service—mail and messenger; correspondence and transcribing; office records and filing; form and

form design; office machinery; office arrangement; the office worker and his job; compensation of office employees; scientific analysis; the measurement of office work; the setting of standards; planning and scheduling office work; and keeping office expense down.

PREREQUISITES FOR ADMISSION: High School graduation, or equivalent education, plus a minimum of one year of experience in office work, plus employment in office work in war industry or reasonable assurance of employment upon completion of course.

INSTRUCTORS: The instruction in this course will be in charge of Mr. A. A. Reid, M. B., New York University, accountant for Atlanta University and Director of Reid Business College; and Mrs. Constance C. Nabrit, B.S., Boston University, Secretary to President of Atlanta University, and Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec. Atlanta University. *5-7-44*

PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION: Fill application for Admission with the Office of the Director, Room 2, Science Building, Morehouse College. Applications can be obtained from same Office by writing to College, J.A. 100.

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES: Classes will be held Monday, May 8, 1944. The first class will meet at 9:00 A.M. in the Science Building, Morehouse College, 441 Union St. S.E., Atlanta, Ga. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. (12 weeks).

CERTIFICATES AVAILABLE: The course is free of any charges, and those who complete the course and satisfy all requirements will be awarded certificates. These certificates will read: the Civil Service rating of the holder; and plans will accept same as proof of capability of applicants for jobs in Office Management.

Taking Unfair Advantage

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. 1-9-44

The extreme ineptness of the students' strike, now in progress out at Clark College over inadequate, insufficient and poorly prepared food, will be met with a sour note of regret by thoughtful citizens, acquainted with the rigorous rationing restrictions, occasioned by the exigencies of a global war.

Officials at the college are reported to be making every reasonable effort to meet the legitimate demands of the striking students, as well as giving every consideration for the food requirements of growing youngsters. But knowing the officials as we do, we do not need the assurance to be convinced that they are exhausting every effort to make adequate and proper provisions for these youngsters.

The pity is that the striking students are not yet sufficiently impressed with the grave necessities of this war and that strikes, of whatever nature, settle nothing of serious moment which could not be settled otherwise. Serving only to harass the conscience of a people at war, these demonstrations by students can have no justification in these times of such serious magnitude. *1-9-44*

Either the striking students should return to their classes at once and await the orderly settlement of their just demands, or else they should go home, where their services are badly needed in furtherance of a crucial war.

Morehouse In

Tribune-77th Yr. Nets

Philadelphia, Pa.

\$38,000 Fund

2-26-44
ATLANTA Ga. — Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College has announced that since July 1, 1943 the college with an endowment from the general Education Board \$83,000 had been raised toward current expenses. The announcement was made at the 77th anniversary banquet held in the Robert Hall dining room at which members of the student body alumni, guests and friends were present. *2-26-44*

Four graduates made a contribution of \$1,000 each toward the fund. They were: Dr. Clyde Lawlah; '25; of Pine Bluff, Ark.; Sr. A. W. Plump '24 of Birmingham Ala.; Dr. A. L. Mitchell '22 of Birmingham and Charles L. Maxey '22 of New York City. Drs. Plump and Mitchell were present at the banquet and spoke briefly.

Georgia Gives Negro College

\$24,531 Extra

7-12-44
7-12-44
INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga.

April 24. [AP]—The Georgia State College for Negroes here has been allotted an additional \$24,531 by the state department of education for improvement and expansion of trade and technical training. *4-26-44*

P. E. Babcock, assistant supervisor of trades and industrial education of the department, said the funds would be used for equipping the following shops:

Boat building, electric welding, marine pipe fitting, automobile engineering, auto mechanics, machine shop work, electrical engineering and refrigeration.

Dr. S. V. Sanford, chancellor of the university system, and three members of the board of regents recently inspected the school. Pope F. Cook, speaking for the committee, said "we hope to make Georgia State College an A-1 agricultural and mechanics school before long. Our idea is to provide Negroes an opportunity in agriculture and engineering comparable to the best in the country."

Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the college, said the school hoped to be prepared for the training of men and women returning from the armed forces and training of physically handicapped men and women.

18b-1944

Ky. College Head Backs School Bill

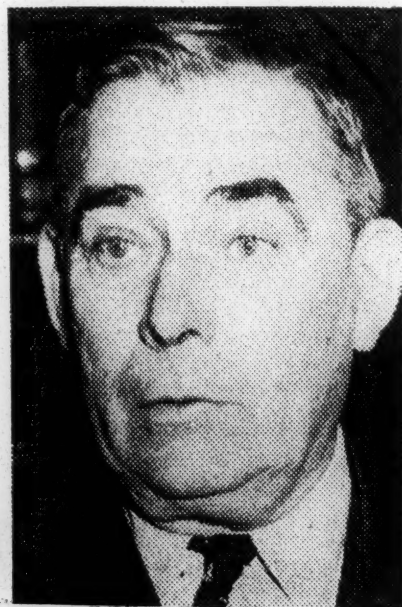
FRANKFORD, Ky., (ANP)—
Endorsement of House Bill 245,
known as the Anderson bill,
which passed the house by a vote
of 41 to 38, came this week from
R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State
college president. The bill is aim-
ed to admit colored students to
graduate and professional
courses.

"The Anderson bill would
open the doors to Negroes in the
graduate and professional levels,"
he said, "thus making it possible
for the state to concentrate its
funds upon making the Kentucky
State college for Negroes the
strong undergraduate college it
ought to be."



REP. JOE E. NUNN

Bill to permit election of school superintendents fails.



REP. L. D. MOORE

Kentucky

ington Democrat.

Improvement of Kentucky State
College for Negroes here where
necessary to carry out the pro-
gram, and use of the facilities of
the West Kentucky Vocational
School for Negroes at Paducah
if required, would be provided
for in the measure. 2-9-44

The bill also declared that its
provisions are "in accord with the
settled policy of the Common-
wealth that all practicable meas-
ures be adopted to preserve and
maintain without discrimination
substantial equality of opportu-
nity and privileges for whites and
Negroes in the separate insti-
tutions of higher education pro-
vided for the two races, as thus
segregated the one from the
other."

Bill Asks Equality In Negro Education

Louisville, Ky.

Representative Dorman of Lexington Presents
Measure to Provide Better College Facilities

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 8 (AP)—Higher education for
Negroes equivalent in all respects to that provided for whites
at the University of Kentucky was called for in a bill
introduced today by Representative James R. Dorman. Lex-

\$500,000 Allocated To Dillard

*The Informer
Houston, Texas
2-26-44*

METHODIST BOARD OF EDUCATION AIDS DILLARD UNIVERSITY

*Globe & Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
2-25-44*

Governor Vetoes Measure To Help Colored Education

*Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.
7-22-44*

NEW ORLEANS.—Following the annual meeting of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, held at Chicago, February 17, Dr.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (AP).—Following the annual meeting of the board of education of the Methodist church, held February 17, Dr. M. S. Davage, secretary of the department of educational institutions for Negroes, announced that the board had voted to provide the equivalent of \$500,000 in endowment to Dillard university.

"This generous provision for Dillard," said Dr. Davage, "is reassuring to all Negro schools related to the Methodist church, and indicates that the unified church intends to carry forward the work begun by the Freedmen's aid society which founded most of the Methodist schools for Negroes."

All bishops of the church are members of the board of education and among those present for the Chicago meetings were Bishop R. E. Jones, Bishop A. P. Shaw and Bishop L. H. King. Other members of the board who attended the meeting were President David D. Jones of Bennett college; President Emeritus Mary McLeod Bethune of Bethune-Cookman college and President M. Lafayette Harris of Philander Smith college. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard, was present at the meeting.

Another Great Gift
An endowment of \$3,000,000 for Dillard University, the Negro educational center in New Orleans, is announced. The endowment was contributed by the General Education Board, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church and the Board of Education of the Methodist Church.

The great gift follows soon after the contribution of some \$4,000,000 to Meharry College, Nashville, in April, primarily for medical education. That endowment should make the Tennessee institution the center of Negro medical and health education in the United States, and should be of the greatest benefit to the South.

It is certain that great advances in educational opportunities for both races in the South lie ahead of us. These opportunities can be made one of our soundest assets, on a regional balance sheet that is decidedly favorable.—Chattanooga Times.



ALBERT W. DENT

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Generous Provision

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Other members of the board who attended the meetings were: President David D. Jones of Bennett college; President Emeritus Mary McLeod Bethune of Bethune-Cookman college, and President M. Lafayette Harris of Philander Smith college. Also present was Dr. Paul Quillan, the Informer Papers' Man of the Year for 1942, who is on Dillard's Board and had much to do with putting the gift through.

BATON ROUGE, La.—The hopes of hundreds of underpaid Negro teachers in Louisiana for graduate aid in institutions outside of Louisiana faded this week when Governor James H. Davis vetoed House Bill 793.

The bill evolved from a report submitted by Dr. J. S. Clark, president-emeritus, Southern university, Scotlandville, and chairman of the graduate study committee, Louisiana Colored Teachers' committee. Dr. Clark, chairman, Prof. J. K. Haynes, Ruston, ex-officio and other members of the committee submitted the report to the Louisiana State Board of Education, mainly because the State of Louisiana makes no provision for graduate education for Negroes.

ASKED FOR \$50,000

The original report requested an appropriation of \$50,000 for graduate subsidies for Negro teachers.

Other recommendations were that sufficient addition be made to the budget of Southern university or to the budget of the State department of education which will be designated as the agency through which the graduate aid-grants would be administered; that an initial annual appropriation of \$50,000 be made to finance the program of graduate and professional education for Negroes.

The report suggested that minimum grants be made as follows: (a) \$150 to \$250 for summer study based upon the length of term; (b) \$400 to \$800 for full year's study (educational); (c) \$500 to \$700 for full year's study (profession, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, etc.).

Facts minutely describing the extent and cost of graduate study for Negro teachers in Louisiana and what is being done by other Southern States relative to graduate study for Negroes were described in the report.

Despite his veto of the Bill No. 793, Governor Davis signed bills appropriating thousands of dollars for educational purposes directed to aid white students.

Morgan and Bowie State Colleges Granted \$9,300

2-12-44

O'Connor Approves Funds for Completion of Bowie Water Supply System, Morgan Repairs in a short time.

ANNAPOLIS—Governor Herbert R. O'Connor made available appropriation, which will cover the on Monday a total of \$9,300 for cost of chlorinating the water for improvements at the Bowie (Md.) State Teachers' College and for Morgan State College.

This amount includes \$6,000 to complete the water supply system at Bowie and \$3,300 for Morgan.

The Morgan allotment provides \$1400 for conversion repairs on Baldwin Hall, a former men's dormitory now occupied by women students; \$1000 for additional dormitory equipment; \$750 to buy two pianos for music instruction classes and \$150 for maintenance of the two work horses on the campus.

Last month, Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, Morgan president, and the board of trustees asked the governor for an immediate appropriation of \$41,160 from the emergency fund for the use of the college during the remainder of the present fiscal year which ends in June.

Request \$37,860 Short

The \$3,300 granted is \$37,860 less than the amount requested.

The items included in the original request which are not covered in the present allotment are:

\$3,700 for books and magazines; \$7,000 for scientific equipment for physics, chemistry, biology and home economics; \$800, classroom furniture and equipment; \$1200, motor truck; \$600, other maintenance equipment; \$450, partial demolition of a dangerous smokestack at the old power plant;

\$4,500 for additional personnel; \$2,000 for repairs and replacements in the dining department; \$6,810 for remodeling and renovations, and \$10,000 for food.

Need for Funds Cited

In making the request for emergency funds, Morgan officials pointed out that the present urgent need arose because of restrictive budgetary allowances in the past with a consequent deterioration on equipment and because of the unexpected increase in the number of women students, making it necessary to transfer the men's dormitory to their use.

The six thousand dollars allowed for the water supply system at Bowie was necessary because the original \$10,000 appropriated for this purpose did not include a water treatment system.

The report of the State health department, checked by a private laboratory, indicated that the water at Bowie has been of such corrosive nature that the equipment would have to be renewed

Henry Rounds Out Year as Bowie State College Head

ed under the guidance of a qualified student in agriculture.

Mr. Henry came to Bowie on January 24, 1943, succeeding Leonidas S. James who resigned.



WILLIAM E. HENRY

BOWIE, Md.—William E. Henry recently rounded out one year as president of Bowie State Teachers' College, Bowie, Md.

During the past year, the school enrollment has dropped slightly and more women have enrolled than men because of the war.

He has initiated two new courses, home making and agriculture appreciation, designed especially for students who will work in rural communities.

An old building has been renovated at a cost of \$16,000 for use as a gymnasium, a new barn has been constructed, and \$5,000 worth of books added to the library.

Plans Year-Round Program

Plans are now under way to initiate a year-round school program, beginning this summer, to serve students who desire to remain during the entire year. The program includes developing garden projects for the conservation and preservation of food.

Since Mr. Henry has taken over the administration of Bowie, the school's farm lands numbering some 40 acres, are being cultivated

18b-1944

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
January 5, 1944

Rust College Not To Move

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 5.—Dr. L. M. McCoy, president, said Wednesday that Rust College will remain in Holly Springs. Dr. McCoy and Dr. M. S. Davage, secretary of schools for negroes of the Methodist Church, with headquarters at Nashville, are now touring the five districts of the Upper Mississippi Conference in company with Dr. E. F. Scarbrough, superintendent of the Holly Springs District, in the interest of the campaign for funds to erect the administration building as soon as the materials may be had.

Dr. Horace Mann Bond Speaks At Dedication Of New Building At Jackson College; Colorful Event

SAYS SOUTH NEEDS WEALTH
Unveiling of Portrait of Late

Governor Johnson Impressive JACKSON, Miss.—(SNS)—Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President of Fort Valley State Teachers College, Fort Valley, Georgia, and recognized as one of the most able of the nation's educators delivered the dedication address, for the Paul B. Johnson Hall of Social Science, one of the new buildings in the program of construction now going on at Jackson College. In spite of the near cyclonic wind and rain which came up just at the hour for its opening, a large crowd of old graduates, former students and friends of the college attended the program.

In a manner well calculated to capture the imagination as well as the attention of his hearers, and using as an example the attitude of good-will demonstrated by Negro passengers on the train during his trip to Jackson, in spite of the great inconvenience, he stated that it was this attitude of good-will so easily exhibited by the Negro that will prove to be his greatest advantage in his struggle to improve himself, and urged the maintenance, always, of an attitude of goodwill towards others. Dwelling at length upon the poverty of the south, both of its Negro and white people, he foresaw the improvement of this condition only through education; and asserted that it was the duty of the state which provides the institution, and of the teachers whose job is to fit people for living, to prepare and teach that type of education which will improve the wealth of the South, both of its Negro and white people, until it can match that of other sections of the nation. And

using the famous statement of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, in taking the side of the Booker Washington type of education after long opposition to its founder, he talked of the great advantage in self improvement, to which other minority groups, in all parts of the world had used segregated schools, and concluded that with that understanding segregated schools can and should be used to the same advantage by the Negro of the South.

The most impressive moment of the program was the unveiling of the portrait of the late Governor Paul B. Johnson, which followed a short address, on the subject of "Gov. Johnson's Contribution to Negro Education," by Miss Rose Howard, of the 1944 class. The portrait, a forty-two by thirty-two oil painting by Hale Woodruff, the widely acclaimed Negro Artist, of Atlanta, Georgia, will be hung in an appropriate and permanent place in the new building. A telegram was read by President J. L. Beddix, from Mrs. Paul B. Johnson, the widow of the late governor expressing her appreciation, and regrets on his being unable to be present because of illness.

Hon. Alf. H. Stone, head of the State Tax Commission, represented Governor Thos. L. Bailey, who could not be present at the meeting on account of previous engagements, as stated in a letter to President Reddix. Mr. Stone, a recognized authority on the Negro race and its culture, made a very interesting talk, during which he touched upon the current race relations. Stated that he was not discouraged by the signs, stated that the whole problem can be worked out by the leaders of both grouping, meeting and talking together.

A number of other speakers, including Hon. N. W. Overstreet,

Mississippi local architect, Prof. B. B. Dansby, with invocation by Pres. J. L. Cross and prayer of Dedication by the Pastor of Pratt Chapel Church, were also a part of the program. 5-26-44

Music was furnished by the college choir under the direction of Prof. A. Lovelace.

Tougaloo College Celebrates 75 Years Service

TOUGALOO, Miss.—The commencement exercises of Tougaloo College which were brought to a close here last week were uniquely and appropriately designed to commemorate its seventy-five years of continuous and progressive service. The season opened with the commencement sermon by President J. L. Cross, the theme of whose discourse was the story of David and Goliath, which was appropriately applied to the commemoration of the seventy-five years accomplishments of the college.

A special anniversary program was held Sunday evening, May 23, a feature of which was a view of Old Tougaloo College, given by its oldest living student, Mrs. L. B. Burrage, 75 of the class of 1881. Mr. George M. White secretary of the Board of Missions of the Congregational Church of New York was the principal speaker.

Mr. William J. Faulkner, Dean of the Chapel of Fisk University delivered commencement address. His subject was, "Building for a New World," in which, he stressed the importance of physical fitness, a cultivated mind and the ability to think logically as essentials in being able to participate in the new building program.

Scholarship prizes were awarded the following students: Lydia K. Johnson Ida Mae Wesley, Henry Topp, Dorothy Oliver, Armathia Thompson, Beverly Robinson, and Benjamin Vines. Mrs. Lucille Price, of Jackson, Magna Cum Laude, took the highest honors of the graduating class. 6-20-44

President Cross announced the Alumni Living Endowment Fund had reached \$2,304.00. The fund for a new girls dormitory as \$62,244.07, with \$12,762.29 in cash, \$25,000.00 to come from the American Missionary Association, and the same amount as a special gift from the Women's Missionary Society of Mass. Plans are being made to erect the building as soon as possible. Special gifts to

the college for the year total \$4,383.63.

Why? Simply because he has a Prof. Wilson on the faculty at Alcorn who graduated at a mixed race school in the far west. Well, no one should be so glib as to swallow such. Like diagnosis of old, I have with a microscope guided to my eye, searched the entire state

Prominent Alumnus Writes About Alcorn College

Pathologist at Howard University, of Mississippi, to find an Eleanor Dr. Randal of Louisiana, Dr. L. Club or a Negro that desired A. Smith of Jackson, Mississippi, white Social Equality. The wonder Dr. Lang Stanley, deceased. Mr. is why does the White people of Steve G. Anderson letter carrier state listen to voices of Negro and financier, Jackson, Mississippi, groes—always the minority—who Again we are told Prof. P. S. are adept at double crossing, Negro Bowles who is temporary head of Negroes who have an oration for the the institution says vocation and white audience and another for agriculture will be stressed. Yethis black audience. Negroes who this same P. S. Bowles educated away I am stressing agriculture, Alcorn hesson at Alcorn and sent him to cooking and share cropping idas from its Meharry to study Pharmacy. Prof. and yet educate his own children of teaching. Patton who was head of the Agri-to law and medicine, President Why? Because a few disgruntled Alcornites, say the who is one of our most brilliant groups, Mississippi has 1250 white college under Pres. Bell has learned young medical doctors. Prof. Tan-physicians and 49 colored physi- a too far towards Liberal Art. Any cultural Department has two sons physicians about 8 are graduates and one that wishes to fami-lize him- that distinguished themselves in of Alcorn College. I dare say not self with facts, know Alcorn has their chosen fields of medicine. President Bell have studied medi- choose medicine or law as their Mrs. Miller, who for years was President Bell have studied medi- vocation, Dr. Walker, Pres., of head of the Home Economic De- cins, but those are in the armed Universal Life Insurance is an Alcornite. Dr. Teller, Well, the health of Mississippi Alcorn graduate, The Willis Broth- tist in North Carolina. Dr. Teller, Negroes as observed at induction Alcorns and M. E. Anderson, who ownone of our leading Dentist is an Alcornite. Dr. L. L. Rafor, a lead- centers is deplorable and pathetic. ing Physician of North Mississippi And surely the white people of is an Alcornite. All this happened the state knows who must fill a call for men is made Mississippi needs more Negro doctors, dentists, There isn't a Negro

Dr. L. A. Smith, of Jackson, one of the state's leading doctors, founder of the Sally Harris Clinic, recently gone far afield, from its prescribed course of teaching. Why? Because a few disgruntled Alcornites, say the who is one of our most brilliant groups, Mississippi has 1250 white college under Pres. Bell has learned young medical doctors. Prof. Tan-physicians and 49 colored physi- a too far towards Liberal Art. Any cultural Department has two sons physicians about 8 are graduates and one that wishes to fami-lize him- that distinguished themselves in of Alcorn College. I dare say not self with facts, know Alcorn has their chosen fields of medicine. President Bell have studied medi- choose medicine or law as their Mrs. Miller, who for years was President Bell have studied medi- vocation, Dr. Walker, Pres., of head of the Home Economic De- cins, but those are in the armed Universal Life Insurance is an Alcornite. Dr. Teller, Well, the health of Mississippi Alcorn graduate, The Willis Broth- tist in North Carolina. Dr. Teller, Negroes as observed at induction Alcorns and M. E. Anderson, who ownone of our leading Dentist is an Alcornite. Dr. L. L. Rafor, a lead- centers is deplorable and pathetic. ing Physician of North Mississippi And surely the white people of is an Alcornite. All this happened the state knows who must fill a call for men is made Mississippi needs more Negro doctors, dentists, There isn't a Negro

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Jackson and Meridian, not a Negro doctor or dentist between Jackson and Vicksburg. And just one Negro doctor between Jackson and New Orleans and not a Negro Doctor at Alcorn College.

The white people of Mississippi plan for their youth a 4 year medical course and interne facilities at a General Hospital to be erected at Jackson. At present Alcorn, barely has enough science to offer one a pre-medic course. Here to fore graduates of Alcorn College often attended the High School at Nashville, Tennessee to obtain sufficient credits in Chemistry in order to enter Meharry Medical College. Now since what little science as now offered at Alcorn is to be taken away, perhaps those advocating an all-out agriculture and Home Economic Course have decided to subsidize professional training outside the state for those who desire such.

Tennessee, Virginia, and several other southern states pay expenses of those who desire training denied them in their native state. If such is the future course of Mississippi we have no argument. And the sooner the makeshift liberal art now offered at Alcorn is junked so much the better.

It has been my observation that 90 percent of Alcorn College Agricultural men and Home Economic dirt farmers, they all become women never go back to the soil as white-collared teachers. They learn agriculture because it pays high teacher salary not that they are in love with agriculture. While at Alcorn I studied Horticulture because the pay was 7 cents per hour, which in trade blacksmith, etc., the pay was 3 cents per hour.

I was at Alcorn 5 years, never ate one egg or drank a glass of milk or ate any fresh vegetables. The college owned no cattle no poultry and the fresh vegetables we raised were carried to Port Gibson and sold on the streets. President Bell introduced pure bred cattle on the farm—for lack of suitable barns—due to the same amount of inadequate apparatus Alcorn has been receiving for 50 years—the cattle perished during cold weather.

Pres. Bell sought to give Alcorn a balanced curriculum not all Agriculture and Home Economics Bell was told to make brick with and not all liberal arts. President out straw and after making a perfect brick with an apparatus less than one-tenth of the required amount he is being crucified.

Miss. Baptist Convention Pays \$49,000 To Free Natchez College Of Debt

REV. H. H. HUME ELECTED

PRESIDENT 8-1-44

YAZOO CITY—The Mississippi State Baptist Convention, Inc., in its fifty-sixth annual session here last week, paid forty-nine thousand dollars to free Natchez College from debt, and to furnish the highlight of the greatest meeting in the state Baptist history.

The forty-nine thousand dollars was paid to T. J. Huddleston, Sr., Yazoo County Fraternal Leader long time holder of a mortgage against the institution, in cash during a dramatic scene when the convention voted to pay him in full, then and there, after the delegates had placed \$65,000.00 on the table, as the convention goal, and for the purpose of the standardization of Natchez College.

During the election Thursday, Rev. H. H. Hume of Greenville, Editor and publisher of the Greenville Leader, who as First Vice-President, had succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of Rev. A. A. Cosey several weeks ago, with the powerful backing of G. W. Stutts, wealthy oilman, 8-1-44 T. J. Huddleston and a group of influential laymen swept aside stubborn opposition and was elected President of the convention in his own right for the ensuing term.

All other officers were re-elected including, C. A. Greer of Jackson, Vice-President; J. W. Terrell of Greenwood, 2nd Vice-President, R. W. Woullard, of Hattiesburg, 3rd Vice-President; W. W. Wolton of Greenville, secretary; A. W. Moore, of Greenwood, corresponding secretary; and J. J. Bell of Natchez, Treasurer.

More than 600 delegates and visitors attended the convention, which held its general sessions in the Fair Ground Auditorium, with the Women's Auxiliary holding its meeting at Tulane Baptist Church.

Leading the Women's Auxiliary were Miss Josie Turner, of Port Gibson, Mrs. E. D. McGowan, of Edwards, Mrs. P. J. Smith, of Mound Bayou, and Mrs. W. P. Thomas of Yazoo City. 8-1-44

The young peoples meetings were under the direction of Mrs. Lula B. Covington of Canton and Miss F. O. Alexander of Jackson and held sessions at Mt. Vernon Baptist Church. C. L. W. Stancel, fore were not approved. Miss Alice Mae Brown, of Port

Gibson, headed the Juvenile department holding meeting at Calvary Baptist Church

Among the visitors at the convention were J. O. Jamison, of Selma, Alabama, President of the National Baptist Convention, Dr. D. E. Arlington Wilson, Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary, Educational Board, National Baptist Convention, and Dr. R. W. Riley, President, American Baptist Seminary, Nashville, Tennessee.

Bilbo Stooze Transforms Alcorn Into 'Uncle Tom' Training School

9-16-44

By FAY YOUNG

(Defender Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss.—The Mississippi state department of education, backed up by some renegade Negroes of this state and local merchants who desired the school trade without submitting bids, has replaced the progressive policy of Alcorn college, once an exclusive white boys' school during the Civil War period, with what the Mississippi whites term "as good enough for the n...."

P. S. Bowles, the 75-year-old Negro who helped the Negro-hating Senator Bilbo with his filibuster against the anti-poll tax legislation in the senate a few years ago, and recognized as a "safe n...." by the whites, has been elected President of Alcorn, succeeding William Bell, who resigned before the school year was finished.

Alcorn made more progress in Bell's ten-year reign than in previous history of the school. But, according to those around Jackson, others in Vicksburg and in Port Gibson, Bell aroused the hatred of the whites by asking for enough money to run the school which the education board said was "too much." They claimed he paid his faculty members salaries too high for Negroes in Mississippi, and made the Negroes conscious that they had been neglected by showing that the school appropriation had remained the same since 1871.

Oversteps "Bounds"

When Bell instituted such training for students as shorthand and typing, he overstepped all bounds, because those studies are considered by most members of the state board "for white folks" and therefore were not approved.

On May 18, the Alumni commit-

tee of Alcorn college sent the state board of education a two-page letter asking for a change in administration which was what the state board had hinted it wanted.

The committee members are J. W. Grantham, chairman, Montrose; J. H. Mosely, president of the Alumni association, Grenade; N. H. Pilate, Newton; E. T. Hawkins, Forest; L. W. Easterling, Clarksdale; I. E. Edwards, Mound Bayou; J. H. Bolden, Pass Christian, and A. L. Graves, Forest.

Mosely, whose wife is on the faculty of Alcorn and whose son is attending Oberlin college in Ohio, was not present at the meeting when the letter was voted on but was represented by proxy. Bolden didn't attend the meeting.

Train Plantation Workers

The letter advocated, among other things, that the college should maintain a two-year terminal course in general agriculture in order that the boys and men could go back to work on the plantations and a like course in homemaking for girls in order that they could become "cooks, maids, chefs, laundry workers, housekeepers, nurses, cafe and cafeteria workers."

Admission to the college for these courses would be an eighth grade education.

Members of the committee told the state board of education that all the colored people in Mississippi wanted to remain on the farm, but under Bell, Alcorn didn't give them such training.

The committee told the members of the state board that Bell didn't know anything about agriculture and held back the information and record which proved that the school under Bell had registered poultry, hogs, cows and mules. Most of the young men trained in agriculture at Alcorn had gone to war. The committee knew that there

was little chance for Bell's friends to produce the record which included many blue ribbons won by the school's livestock and poultry at county fairs.

Ten Faculty Members Quit

Delving into the motives behind the move, it is found that the state board was told that Bell could not get along with faculty members. Since Bell went, ten faculty members have quit because the "new president is supposed to know how to get along with the white folks."

The chairman of the alumni committee is said to have been out of Alcorn 10 to 15 years but hadn't received his diploma because he still owed the school for his education but his "Alcorn spirit" and his "love for his alma mater" got

him the chairmanship after Bell resigned. This chairman is accused of being against Bell because Bell refused to "hand him over" his diploma. He will now get his diploma.

The committee didn't get the man for president that it wanted. The state board, having a new president who understood the Mississippi white folks, reduced the president's salary \$600 after the president had accepted the appointment and took over the office.

2-29 Parts 1-4 at Lincoln U.

journalism.

Between 1939 and 1943 Miss Nix worked as proofreader, news editor, reporter and layout assistant for the Kansas City Call. Her bachelor of science degree in industrial journalism was earned at the Kansas State College at Manhattan in 1940, and her master of science degree in English and journalism was received at the same institution a year later. She was a member of the Lincoln University School of Journalism faculty last year.

Armistead S. Pride is a former city editor and sports editor of a midwestern daily newspaper and conducts the column, "Week by Week," in the St. Louis Argus and Louisville Defender. He has served as columnist for the Boston Guardian, as editor for a Boston, Massachusetts, publishing unit, and as reporter and contributor for various publications.

LINCOLN OPENS Defender-Chicago, CLOSED SCHOOLS

8-12-44 Ill.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Classes in Lincoln University's School of Law and School of Journalism will be resumed this Fall, after having been on an inactive status since last February, it was announced here this week.

The school of law will mark its fifth year of operation when it re-opens next month in St. Louis. It is accredited, campus officials stated, by both the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools.

Complete with classroom facilities and a library containing more than 23,500 volumes, the school admits only students who have completed at least two years of college work. A high percentage of its graduates have passed the Missouri State bar examination during the past two years.

The regular staff of full-time instructors will offer the courses in the three-year curriculum of the law school. A limited number of scholarships are available for deserving law students, whose needs and scholastic records are considered in determining the awards.

Re-Open Journalism School

Formal training in newspaper work at Lincoln University School of Journalism will also be resumed this Fall with the regular staff of instructors in charge.

Armistead S. Pride, who was recently appointed acting director after being honorably discharged from the Army, said that registration for the first semester starts September 18.

The School of Journalism offers training in a variety of courses leading to the bachelor of journalism degree. Students are given class work and practical experience in reporting, news editing, type compo-

sition, newspaper and magazine makeup, advertising, and feature writing.

The Lincoln Clarion, a tabloid campus newspaper, provides laboratory journalistic practice for students of all levels of training in the school.

Sought "Compromise" Solution

Last January, when the school of journalism was faced with closing, an effort was reportedly made as a sort of "compromise" solution of the problem. Under this arrangement, which met with a storm of disapproval throughout the state, white teachers from the University of Missouri, were to conduct classes at Lincoln, thereby blocking the effort of Edith Louise Massey (colored) to enter the state-supported white school.

It was stated the University of Missouri officials devised the extension course for Negroes when it was learned that Lincoln was about to be closed because of lack of funds with which to pay teachers' salaries, and because the white school faced the necessity of accepting Miss Massey as a student, under a U. S. Supreme Court ruling making such action mandatory.

Jim Crow School Of Journalism Appoints New Faculty Members

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Following an announcement made last week that three members of the Lincoln University of Missouri faculty have been appointed to teach in the School of Journalism, a denial came from one of the appointees.

Jim Crow Dodged

The school was set up three years ago by the state of Missouri so that Negro students who were seeking admission to the University of Missouri at Columbus, could be denied entry. Laws of the state call for equal educational advantages for the races, and since Lincoln University contained no school of journalism, students were fighting to gain admission to the state school.

Negroes should either be admitted to the University of Missouri or have a similar school of journalism of their own, the school for Negroes was opened.

Mrs. Thelma Berlack Boozer, New York newspaper woman who in the past served as a teacher in the School of Journalism, when contacted by the Amsterdam News as to whether she would return, stated: "As far back as April I was offered a year's contract to return to Lincoln University on July 1 as acting director and assistant professor of journalism, but I did not accept the opportunity."

Other Appointees

Appointment of Scovel Richardson as dean of the Lincoln University

school of law in St. Louis, succeeding William E. Taylor, was announced this week by President Sherman D. Scruggs.

The new dean, who served 3½ years as associate professor of law at Lincoln before becoming a senior attorney in the price department of the Office of Price administration, will assume his new post about Sept. 1. Taylor, under whose administration the law school opened in the fall of 1939, served as dean for five years. He has been appointed professor of law for the school year 1944-45.

The other reported appointees include Miss Theo Nix, as instructor in Journalism and Armistead S. Pride, acting director of the School of Journalism and assistant director of

CITIZENS 'UP IN ARMS' OVER LINCOLN UNIVERSITY DEAL

ARGUS, St. Louis, Mo.

2-4-44

DELEGATION TO VISIT CAPITAL IN PROTEST

Plan Regarded A Move To Nil The United States Supreme Court's Decision Which Makes Equal Facilities Mandatory In The State of Missouri.

A delegation of Negro citizens will go to Jefferson City Saturday to protest the sending of University of Missouri teachers to the Lincoln University School of Journalism. The action was termed by T. D. McNeal, chairman of the March on Washington committee as the action of a handfull of payrollers to negate the action of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Gaines Case eight years ago.

At the same time a meeting of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University will be held on the matter which raised a storm of resentment among Missourians. The board is composed of five Negro members and four whites. A majority vote by the group may rescind the action.

Hold Mass Meeting

Thursday night a gigantic mass meeting was scheduled at Tabernacle Baptist Church in St. Louis. The meeting was called by The March on Washington Committee following the announcement of the plan last Thursday. Chairman McNeal of the MOWC and President Sidney R. Redmond of the NAACP revealed that a probe conducted by the organizations had disclosed shameful facts in which students had actually been discouraged from attending the Lincoln U. Law School, which was closed due to lack of enrollment, and that the Lincoln U. Journalism faculty had stood its ground and refused to take cuts in pay. The MOWC called in the Coordinating Committee, made up of representatives from various organizations of the city. These three groups sponsored the meeting to place the state and those acting for her on notice that, no matter what shameful compromise scheme may be proposed the overwhelming majority of Negro

Governor Gets Plan

Under the plans announced by Governor Forrest C. Donnell, the journalism school faculty of five persons will be discharged and white teachers from Missouri U. paid by that school come to Lincoln periodically to teach them as in the case of an extension school. This, the Governor said, was necessary because he felt that to call the Legislature together to appropriate funds to the depleted money to operate the school would be futile. It meant that Miss Edith Louise Massey, senior, who had applied for admission to the U. of Missouri School of Journalism with announcement of the probable closing of the school, which has 14 students will have to stay. President Sherman Scruggs told the Argus that the school was powerless to do anything and placed the matter in the hands of the Governor at a conference. Tuesday, Jan. 26. At this meeting the Missouri U. representatives, concerned over possibilities of having to admit Miss Massey, came forth with the extension teachers offer which was accepted by the Governor and three white curators of Lincoln present. Dr. Scruggs then came to St. Louis and contacted the three curators here who agree to the plan along with C. C. Hubbard of Sedalia and Dr. J. E. Perry, chairman of the curators, of Kansas City.

Curators Make Statement

The three curators here, Dr. Harry S. Blackiston, Dr. C. H. Craddock and Principal John Evans, told the Argus that they did not have an opportunity to deliberate on the plan or fully understand it. All indicated that the entire thing was rushed through and that they now are opposed to it.

Dr. Scruggs got Dr. Perry's permission to sign for him by long distance telephone. The president of Missouri U. also signed for Tom K. Smith of St. Louis, chairman of the board of Missouri U.

Dr. Scruggs said that Lincoln had suggested a plan for the Negro instructors to be retained at Lincoln as extension instructors of the U. of Missouri but the white school was against this. On the faculty are Mrs. Thelma Burlach Boosier, \$5000 a year dean; Consuela Young and Theo Nix, instructors; Miss Annet Lewis, librarian and Miss Loretta

Owens, secretary 2-4-44

Speakers at the mass meeting Thursday were T. D. McNeal, Joseph L. McLemore, former Lincoln curator, who told how the segregated school was set up over objections of his board; Att'y. David M. Grant, who told of having Negro applicants register for all types of graduate training and Prof. Arndt of Eden Seminary told of the sympathetic reaction of white citizens to the cause of the students.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY AGAIN

The Negro citizens of St. Louis were all astir over the week end following the report that the board of curators (five of whom are colored and four are white) had agreed to continue the School Of Journalism at Lincoln University with white professors from Missouri University commuting at intervals to Lincoln as instructors. *Argus - St. Louis, Mo.*

No act of public officials where Negroes hold the veto power has dealt such a stunning blow affecting the welfare of the race in our State as did the news of the change at Lincoln. 2-4-44

Speculation as to who were responsible for what many called a 'foul blow' which, if allowed to stand, will mean a set back in the progress of education of Negroes in this state for twenty-five or maybe a hundred years, were rife. Charges ranging from carelessness and ignorance to a betrayal of public trust, have been hurled at the President of Lincoln as well as his Board Of Curators, especially the Negro members. All of which has left a pretty ugly situation, one which does not help Lincoln. 2-4-44

Be all of this, as it may, what the public wishes to know is, whose game was played and who carried the ball which resulted in all of this so-called injustice to the Negro youths of the state? We are informed by certain members of the Board Of Curators that the plan was Governor Forrest C. Donnell's 'baby.' He, with the officials of the University of Missouri worked out a scheme, turned it over to President Scruggs of Lincoln telling him to get the plan approved by members of the Lincoln Board Of Curators. The whole thing was a political ju - ju - su by Governor Donnell who refused to call an extra session of the Legislature to appropriate funds to keep the School of Journalism and Law open, but was also afraid that if no provision was made to keep these two graduate schools open the Negroes would enter the University of Missouri. He found himself between two fires and yielded where the pressure was strongest. In hatching up this scheme Governor Donnell has forfeited any claim on the confidence of the colored people of this state, because this is a clear case of political maneuvering which he set up to help his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senate.

over the control of the school affairs, Governor Donnell appointed two new members (white) and re-appointed "Chris" Hubbard to the board, all three of whom voted for the government's program to the detriment and disadvantage of the Negro education of the state.

If there is further doubt as to the governor's scheme, we direct you cite the fact Christopher C. Hubbard's term as a member of the Lincoln Board of Curators expired January 1, 1943. It had been rumored that his re-appointment had been worrying him quite a bit.

THE HAND OF GOVERNOR DONNELL

Argus - St. Louis, Mo.

After the absence of several years of the hand of the government in this state in the affairs of Lincoln University, Gov. Donnell has come forth using all the political chicanery error at his command to control the affairs of the school to further his own political ambitions. 2-25-44

If there are those who doubt his purpose, we direct you cite the fact that, during the recent controversy between him and the Lincoln University Curators according to the State's Blue Book. It had been rumored that his re-appointment had been worrying him quite a bit.

But no one seems to give the reason why Governor Donnell had not re-appointed the Sedalia school principal after more than a year. But now it comes to light. Evidently the governor was holding this appointment as an "ace in the hole." We have no knowledge that Hubbard was called in or called over the phone and asked if he was going against the governor's wishes at a sacrifice of his chances of re-appointment to the Lincoln Board. However, Chris' action indicates that pressure was brought to bear on him. He told this writer over the phone that he would not vote against his people, saying, that the change would deprive his people of their jobs for the benefit of the white professors. Why did Mr. Hubbard change when he faced the governor? What the public really wants to know is, was there a deal between the governor and Hubbard for the latter to sell out so as to make sure of his re-appointment? Suspicion points to the door of Christopher Columbus Hubbard.

'We Want to Study With Negroes, Say Students at St. Louis 'U'

People's Voice - New York, N.Y. 3-4-44
ST. LOUIS (ANP)—The move to admit Negro students to attend St. Louis university, a Catholic school, was sanctioned this week by an editorial that appeared in the school paper, the UNIVERSITY NEWS, signed by Doris Walsh, a sophomore and Mary Alyce Davis, a junior, both 19 years of age.

"We are ready and eager to do our part in breaking down all forms of racial intolerance—we are willing to be taught with the Negro for the love of God and our neighbor," the editorial said. We in America are fighting a war to rid the world of that curse of slavery. Yet here in our midst exists a condition very like that in Germany. We who denounce the Nazi arrogance consider the Negro an inferior, denying him the fulfillment of his natural rights to a complete Christian education and to an equal place in the affairs of the nation in which we have made him a citizen. *3-4-44*

"Once he was free," the editorial continued, "the white men deprived him of the use of that freedom and after it was restored to him, he had to be taught all over again to use it. The Negro must be helped. He cannot do it by himself, and the students of St. Louis university are willing and privileged to be a factor in that help."

The editorial followed publication in last Friday's issue of the paper of the text of the sermon by the Rev. Claude H. Hoithaus, S. J., a member of the faculty, who urged students at mass to rid themselves of un-Christian race prejudice. His sermon was praised in a letter addressed to the paper by Miss Gloria Pandjiris, president of the Student association of Fontbonne college, one of the St. Louis university's corporate colleges for women.

"In order to have a lasting peace in the world of tomorrow, one of our great American pseudo-traditions (shall we call it an emotional habit?) which must go—absolutely—is race prejudice," she said.

PRESIDENT SCRUGGS

We regret to see the wrangle developing between the local branch NAACP and the management of Lincoln University, because it looks as though the real enemies of our cause are succeeding in getting us fighting among ourselves; thereby making us more vulnerable to their 'dirty' work which is going on all the time. *3-10-44*

The suspicion by the NAACP that President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln University is conniving and working hand and gloves with our enemies is without foundation or facts and is the underhand work of those who have 'ambitions' and think that if they should be able to smear Dr. Scruggs, their chances for a realization of their ambitions would be greatly enhanced. *Argus - St. Louis, Mo.*

As a matter of fact we do not believe that the charges against President Scruggs are made in good faith because the school is controlled by a board of curators, four of whom are white and four are colored. Therefore, if the school and its curriculum or special courses does not suit the public; or if any "selling out" is done, the board assumes the responsibility and not the president. Everybody knows these are

facts. But in this case, like many other cases, there are those who are not seeking the facts. They have a point to gain, and the distortion of facts is the only road open to reach their point.

Then too, everybody who has made an honest evaluation of the progress of Lincoln University under the leadership of its present head, knows that Dr. Scruggs has demonstrated his honesty and integrity, as well as his ability to plan the school. He, nor his board of curators were responsible for the failure of the legislature to provide funds for keeping open the School Of Journalism and the School Of Law in connection with Lincoln University after February 1, 1944. THE BOARD OF CURATORS voted to accept the Proposal offered by Governor Forrest C. Donnell and the University of Missouri to have professors from Missouri University commute to Lincoln and continue the School of Journalism.

And while it is true that the proposal displeased the colored people of the state generally, we all know how the proposition was jammed through under the whip lash of Governor Donnell which he used very effectively on the

directly or indirectly responsible for this attack evidently knew at the time that the school would not necessarily benefit by the false charges and insinuations.

We share the statement that the NAACP has to have something to fight about to justify its existence. But we do not agree that the case in question has done, or even will do the race any good in an educational way. Constant and periodical attacks on our state school and its management tends to create distrust in the youth of the race in the leadership and schools operated by our group. Lincoln has in the past suffered because of just such propaganda as is now being manufactured and distributed by the selfish and the unthoughtful of our race.

The words are full of our common enemies. Let us think! think! think!

Study Of Journalism To Go On At Lincoln

degree is granted to those successfully completing the school of journalism at Lincoln. Registration for the fall term begins Monday, September 18, and classes start September 20.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Freshmen and sophomores enrolling in Lincoln University with the purpose of majoring in journalism will not enter their professional training until their junior year but will pursue preparatory and qualifying work in their first two years. Armistead S. Pride, acting director, stated this week in setting forth certain phases of the work of the School of Journalism.

Pre-journalism students spend their first two years at Lincoln studying history, political science, economics, literature, philosophy, psychology, typing and shorthand. *8-26-44*
The bachelor of journalism

It may be stated here and now that the governor's threats and intimidations did not scare the three Negro members of Lincoln's Board who live in St. Louis. We are proud of the stand taken by Mr. J. W. Evans, Dr. A. W. Craddock and Dr. H. S. Blackiston when they refused to vote for the governor's scheme. It should also be remembered that it was at this meeting that Governor Donnell tried to put the responsibility for calling the meeting on President Scruggs, but Dr. Scruggs promptly corrected the governor's statement before his (the governor's) face in such forceful language that it silenced the state's chief executive for lack of words to defend himself.

Unfortunately for us, the governor is still working his rabbit foot trying to get others to lay all the blame for the whole affair on President Scruggs. It looks to us more like persecution of the man who has served the people of this state, both honestly and faithfully than it does trying to help advance the cause of the race. *3-10-44*

It is to be regretted that the local branch NAACP after enjoying a large degree of confidence of the people, would allow itself to be used in making such an unwarranted attack on Lincoln University and its president. Those who are

members as to whether the Mis- Legislature, favoring segregation
souri "red neck" legislator or the of the races, established profes-
Missouri U. curator or the Co- sional courses in Lincoln Univer-
lumbia school official would ap- sity as a solution of the dilem-
prove admission of Negroes to ma. It seems, however, that not
the state university, but never in enough funds were provided.
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coln have I heard from any facul- apparent for several years, the
ty member or employe a serious University of Missouri must take
argument for maintaining sepa- down the bars and make the
rate educational institutions. best of what it considers a bad
But the attitude of the white situation. When that time comes,
man—the one who counts, es- we predict, there will be little or
pecially—is something you can no opposition from the student
gain only by being on the scene body or from the general public,
and smelling it out. An expres- and no more attention will be
sion touching the Negro from the paid to a Negro on the campus
lips of a legislator or state offi- than is now paid to a Negro on
cer echoes down through the Ne- a bus or railroad coach, particu-
gro community thru such channels larly if the Negro students strive
as Representative Kenswil, or to adjust themselves to standards
Charlie Robinson, or Robert S. incident to university circles.
Cobb, or a Lincoln U. spokesman.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP) Agreements have been reached which provides that Lincoln university's school of journalism will remain open, thereby forestalling temporarily the effort of colored students to enter Missouri university, according to an announcement by Gov. Donnell this week.

The agreement was hastily reached when Edith Louis Massey senior student in the school of journalism at Lincoln, applied for admission to the state university after Lincoln's board of curators announced that the schools of law and journalism would be closed Feb. 1, due to a lack of funds.

Since some arrangements had to be made for colored students seeking the same courses offered at Missouri university, in accordance with a supreme court ruling, Miss Massey's application for admission to the state university caused considerable alarm among those who are determined to maintain the "lily-white" status of Missouri university, which does not express the popular sentiment of the student body. 2-3-44

The agreement was signed on behalf of curators of the two universities by Dr. F. A. Middlebush, president of the University of Missouri and Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln, and by business officers of the two schools, after several conferences including two meetings with Gov. Donnell.

Professors from the University of Missouri will come here to conduct extension courses in accordance with the agreement that requires that "the quality of instruction offered and the standard of work required in courses embraced in this program will be the same as in similar courses regularly conducted in the university of Missouri." Traveling expenses and salaries of the professors will be paid by the state university but Lincoln will furnish the classrooms and pay certain maintenance expenses. Fourteen students are now enrolled in Lincoln's school of journalism. 2-3-44

While it was announced that them in Negro schools. Besides, the present agreement is effective the logic of events is on the side from Feb. 1 to Dec. 31 of this of recognizing these people as year, a permanent program for American citizens, not only in such extension work will be work-colleges and universities but also ed out for submission to the next in industry and transportation, regular session of the legislature when they meet recognized tests which will have its incentive, law for fitness service.

(From the K. C. Star)

credited member of the American Association of Law Schools, with standards approved by the American Bar association, although no students enrolled for the first semester of the school year.

With The Lawmakers
Argus - St. Louis, Mo.
By Robert S. Cobb

"A NEW DAY A'COMING"
THE HONORABLE H. J. Blanton, a former curator of the University of Missouri, has the following to say with regard to the closing of the Journalism and Law Schools of Lincoln University.

The Negro Question At M. U.
Discontinuance of Law and Journalism departments in Lincoln University at Jefferson City because necessary funds are lacking, most likely will result in the admittance of Negro students to the University of Missouri at Columbia. The Supreme Court of the United States, on a test case two years ago, ruled that Missouri must give them equal educational opportunities. The legislature, favoring segregation of the races, established professional courses in Lincoln University as a solution of the dilemma. It seems, however, that not enough funds were provided.

Sooner or later, it has been apparent for several years, the University of Missouri must take down the bars and make the best of what it considers a bad situation. When that time comes, we predict, there will be little or no opposition from the student body or from the general public, and no more attention will be paid to a Negro on the campus than is now paid to a Negro in a bus or railroad coach, particularly if the Negro students strive to adjust themselves to standards incident to university circles. 1-7-44

As matters now stand, only a few states outside the deep South bar Negroes from their institutions of higher learning. Nowhere have any ill effects or serious opposition been reported. Missouri has no recourse but to admit them to its professional schools if it is unwilling to provide equality of opportunity for



By SCOTT PRIDE
at 9 S. 5th Louis, Mo.

Week By Week

17-42

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY AT THE CROSSROADS

HAVING SPENT the past seven months away from the state of Missouri I have been out of touch with grapevine talk concerning the future of the two professional schools for Negroes controlled by the state—the 4-year-old Lincoln University School of Law at St. Louis and the 2-year-old School of Journalism at Jefferson City.

I have reference to what the Negro—unofficially—knows about what the white man—unofficially—thinks about this matter. I believe I am correct in saying that Negro attitude both inside and outside of Lincoln University favors the opening of the doors of the University of Missouri to Negro students. This attitude prevails at Lincoln, I believe, not only with respect to the two professional schools but also with respect to the undergraduate units and in spite of the threat to a good number of positions and fairly lucrative salaries.

For unless Missouri follows the course of the state of Ohio and keeps open its Negro college while it admits Negroes to all of its other state-supported institutions, the logic of circumstances forces one to foresee a wholesale shutting-down of Lincoln University if Negro students are admitted to all levels and units of the state school at Columbia.

Faculty Sentiment
HAVE HEARD expressions of doubt among Lincoln faculty

members as to whether the Mis-Legislature, favoring segregation
souri "red neck" legislator or the of the races, established profes
Missouri U. curator or the Co-sional courses in Lincoln Univer-
lumbia school official would ap-sity as a solution of the dilem-
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But the attitude of the whitesituation. When that time comes, man—the one who counts, es—we predict, there will be little or pecially—is something you canno opposition from the student gain only by being on the scenebody or from the general public, and smelling it out. An expres-and no more attention will be sion touching the Negro from thepaid to a Negro on the campus lips of a legislator or state offi-than is now paid to a Negro on cer echoes down through the Ne-a bus or railroad coach, particu-gro community thru such channels,larly if the Negro students strive as Representative Kenswil, or to adjust themselves to standards Charlie Robinson, or Robert S. incident to university circles. Cobb, or a Lincoln U. spokesman.

The Larger Picture

may get sifted bits of information or reflected attitudes from Editor Lutkewitte of the Post-Tribune, or someone at one of the banks or from anyone who knows who said what and why.

One would have to be on the scene—or have a very discerning informant, which I do not have—to know, for instance, whether the legislature, in appropriating enough funds for only one semester for each of the two professional schools, had one eye on the enrollment and the other on its pocketbook and thus decided on a pay-as-you-go basis, or whether it was gracefully paving the way for the elimination of the dual system of professional education.

Only thru the street-corner reports around the Missouri capital city could you learn about any change of heart among the Missouri U. curators.. Only thus could you become aware of the extent to which decreases in gas, highway and liquor taxes have affected a state with a \$9,000,000 surplus on hand last year. If one were around there, he might be able to learn the extent to which these decreases have af-

fects the prejudices of the gentlemen who say yea or nay to the Negro rapping on the Missouri U. doors. **1-7-44**

Voice Of Ex-Missouri Curator

HOWEVER, EVEN at my distance from the state this week I came across an expression by a former curator of the school at Columbia that bears repeating in any company. The speaker is H. J. Blanton, editor of the Monroe County (Mo.) Appeal!

"Discontinuance of Law and Journalism departments in Lincoln University at Jefferson City

because necessary funds are lacking, most likely will result in the admittance of Negro students to the University of Missouri at Columbia. The Supreme Court of the United States, on a test case two years ago, ruled that Missouri must give them equal educational opportunities. The

**Change Minds on
State School Law**
Call - Kansas City, Mo.
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The

state constitutional convention's wants separate schools and was ratified by the whole convention. The education committee which opposed to leaving the matter to of 84 delegates, and later voted Feb. 23 voted 9 to 8 to omit a pro-the legislature. **3-10-44** on throughout the state before it vision for separate schools for V. E. Phillips of Kansas City becomes final. Negroes from the revised consti-attached the amendment to the tution, last week voted to leave measure which, as adopted by the provision in, but to amend it voice vote Wednesday, March 1 so the legislature could provide reads, "Separate schools shall be for mixed schools in special cases, provided for white and colored The change was made after in-children, except in cases other- creased pressure on the part of wise provided for by law," George W. Kirk of Sikeston, who The committee's action must be

White Dailies Approve Negroes at Missouri 'U'

People's Voice - New York, N.Y.

1-29-44

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The closing on February 1 of the jimcro journalism and law schools at Lincoln University in Jefferson City because of lack of students may open the road to the admission of Negroes to the schools at University of Missouri, it was revealed here with the publication recently of two editorials by the white press favoring such a move.

Both the *Kansas City Star* and the *St. Louis Dispatch* have come out for the admission of Negro students to the university. In an editorial written in the *Star* by H. J. Blanton, former University of Missouri curator, the following observation was made:

"Sooner or later, it has been apparent for several years that the University of Missouri must take down the bars and make the best of what it considers a bad situation. When that time comes, we predict there will be little or no opposition from the student body or from the general public, and no more attention will be paid to a Negro on the campus than is now paid to a Negro in a bus or railroad coach, particularly if the Negro students strive to adjust themselves to standards incident to university circles."

The jimcro setup at Lincoln was established after Lucille Bluford of Kansas City, sued through the NAACP, the state of Missouri for admission to the graduate school of journalism at Missouri "U."

The United States Supreme Court ruled that Missouri must give Negroes "equal" educational facilities. The jimcro law and journalism schools were the result.

The issue came up again recently when Edith Louise Massey, senior journalism student in the Lincoln school and one of the 14 students enrolled, filed to enter the University of Missouri School of Journalism when it was announced the Lincoln setup would be abandoned February 1 because

of lack of students. *1-29-44*
"We think the board of curators would be well advised to grant the pending application for the present applicant's entrance into the school of journalism. If the curators grant the application, it will not be the first time a Negro student has been seen on the university campus."

"Exchange students of color have been accepted from other countries and fitted themselves into the student body without any difficulty. In any case, unless the separate schools are reopened, the board of curators has no recourse but to grant a right that has been affirmed by the highest court in the land."

M.U. White Professors To Take Over Schools of Law and Journalism

Plaintiff, Kansas City, Kansas

2-11-44

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 11. Coordinating Council of Negroes, (ANP)—President Sherman D. held at the Washington Tabernacle Baptist church, members denounced the agreement and said it "defeats the admission of Negroes of Missouri university which would have been inescapable under the law since the school of journalism at Lincoln was forced to close for lack of funds." Already, the council, composed of 23 organizations and representing 35,000 persons, has approached members of the board of curators of Lincoln university to revoke its action on the matter.

The agreement, reached Thursday, was announced by Gov. Donnell after a conference with the presidents and boards of curators of both schools. The announcement was followed by protests from various sources throughout the state.

At a meeting last week of the

no longer have sufficient funds pay the same fees as white students for operation since the legislature did not appropriate enough money in 1941 for the biennium. Thus the announcement was followed by one of the Lincoln university board of curators stating that the two professional schools would close Feb. 1.

Next, a senior student at Miss Edith Louise Massey of Kansas City, Lincoln's school of journalism applied for admittance to the University of Missouri journalism school. By law, Miss Massey, with the closing of the Lincoln journalism school, would have been entitled to enter the University of Missouri, since the U. S. supreme court several years ago declared that the University of Missouri is open to Negroes if the state does not provide equal professional courses for them elsewhere.

Thus the governor was placed in a peculiar spot, he wondered whether he should call a special session of the legislature to appropriate funds to continue the Lincoln journalism school in operation. The final development was, according to President Scruggs, "a case of the state university coming to the rescue of the governor."

Under the new plan, journalism courses will be offered on the Lincoln campus by the faculty of the University of Missouri journalism school for the period of "the emergency," beginning Feb. 1 and ending with the close of the biennial period, Dec. 31, 1944. Lincoln will supply the building and facilities while Missouri university will pay the salaries of the teachers from its extension fund. The teachers will come from the University of Missouri journalism school.

The agreement was reached after a conference with Dr. Scruggs of Lincoln, President F. A. Middlebush of the University of Missouri and members of the board of curators.

Dr. Scruggs suggested at the conference that the Negro faculty at the Lincoln school of journalism be retained as extension instructors of the University of Missouri, but his offer was not accepted, and according to announcement by the governor, Mrs. Thelma Boozer, faculty head at Lincoln, and the five other staff members will be compelled to seek employment elsewhere.

The agreement signed by Dr. Scruggs for Dr. J. E. Perry, president of the Lincoln board of curators, and by Dr. Middlebush for Tom K. Smith, president of the Missouri U. board of curators, journalism students at Lincoln will

Although the school of law will be kept open, this department was not the subject of discussion at the recent conference because there are no students enrolled.

Former Curator Frank Williams Views Situation At Lincoln U.

MR. FRANK L. WILLIAMS a former member Board of Curators. *2-4-44*

To the Editor of the St. Louis Argus:

In response to your request, I am making the following statement, as I, at present, understand it, of the situation at Lincoln University, as pertains to the arrangement whereby the School of Journalism, after February 1, 1944, will be continued at Lincoln University and the students will be taught by professors of the University of Missouri, who will periodically come to Lincoln University for that purpose.

In making this statement, I wish, to make it clear that should my judgment, differ from that of any member of the board of curators, or the president of the university, I do not, for one moment, question the integrity of any one of these gentlemen. They are all honorable men.

This arrangement seems to have been arrived at rather hurriedly, or the usual procedures followed in securing instructors was entirely ignored. The regulations of the Lincoln University require that the President of the University select and nominate teachers, his nominations are submitted to the committee on teachers. The report of the teachers committee is presented to the executive committee of the board or to the board of curators for approval or rejection. *2-4-44*

The plan to continue the school of journalism at Lincoln University seems to contemplate something more than temporary arrangement. In a news item, in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of the 28th the following paragraph may be found. "It is understood, however, that permanent program for such extension work will be worked out for submission to the next regular session of Legislature." The inference seems to be that the schools of journalism and law, and other professional schools which may be organized at Lincoln University will be administered in the future by the University of Missouri.

—Frank L. Williams.

18b-1944

North Carolina

Shaw Dean New President At Florida N. and I. College

Amsterdam News - New York, N.Y.
9-9-44

RALEIGH, N. C. (ANP)—Dean John L. Tilley of the Shaw University School of Religion has resigned from his position to accept an appointment as president of Florida Normal and Industrial College, St. Augustine, according to announcement of President Robert P. Daniel at a university banquet Thursday, in the university dining hall.

Dr. Daniel yielded his place as main speaker at the banquet held in honor of the Shaw 1944 summer school graduates to the newly elected President Tilley, in order that "he might have an opportunity to say an official word of farewell to the institution at which he has labored for many years."

Years of Service

During Dean Tilley's 17 years service at Shaw he has served as professor in the theological school, helped organize and became the first dean of the school of religion and acted in various other capacities including the dean of the college of arts and sciences on three separate occasions 9-9-44

Dean Tilley received his educational preparation at the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, Shaw and Chicago University where on various occasions he has served as fellow in educational workshops and other departments.

Robert P. Daniels
Age -
Says Shaw University
New York, N.Y.
Holds An "A" Rating

It is implied by this rating that Shaw University graduates will continue to be received by highly rated graduate and professional schools throughout the country.

Philadelphia Tribune - Philadelphia, Pa.

3-11-44



BENNETT College at Greensboro and the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham are two institutions of much promise for the future welfare of North Carolina. President David Jones of Bennett and President James E. Shepherd at N. C. College for Negroes are wise leaders in education, especially higher education for this people. They are able to command the respect and to secure the help of leaders in the college life of the state. Leaders at Duke and Carolina have been most considerate and helpful in their co-operation with both of these colleges that are doing so much for the young men and women of the Negro race in this developing commonwealth of ours.

6-1-44

Jose G. Inerarity
Member - Durham, N.C.
Will Speak Today
At Negro College
5-5-44
Cuban Agricultural
Propaganda Chief To
Be Heard At 4:30

Inerarity is avidly pro-American and is proud of the Congressional Medal of Honor left him at the death of the late Col. M. W. Day, formerly commanding officer of the United States Army stationed at Santa Clara, Cuba. Inerarity accompanied Colonel Day to the United States aboard an Army pl

**Creative Dance Unit
From Negro College
Performs In Durham**
Herald-Durham, N.C.
Physical Education
And Music Students
Offer Negro Dances

St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, Negro creative dance group of 40 men and women students in music and physical education will appear on the stage at W. G. Pearson School tonight, sponsored by Negro Girl Scouts of Durham, whose Summer camp will benefit from the admission receipts.

In charge of the troupe are A. E. Weatherford, director of health and physical education at the college; T. C. Mayo, director of music; M. C. ...

Cordelia Blackburn, Doretha McHardy and Nora Maultsby; and finally, a two-piano arrangement of George Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue, featuring Gwendolyn Young, J. C. Mayo and the dance group.

R. C. Weatherford, costumes; Miss Eva M. Calhoun, assistant; Mrs. M. M. Latham, critic; and C. D. Halliburton, publicity.

Music and physical education faculty members of surrounding colleges and universities have been invited. Many of them have witnessed the spectacle previously, according to the staff.

The program follows: Prelude, selections from "In the Bottoms Suite" by R. Nathaniel Dett, including "Deserted Cabin and Juba Dance," "Sing His Song, Honey (Humoresque)" Dett, featuring the male dance group; "Morning", featuring Doris Harris; excerpt from "Carson, featuring Clifton Lander and men," by George Bizet; "The Banera", featuring Nora Maulsby C-Sharpe Minor, by Sergei Rachmaninoff, and "Intermezzo by Heinz Morris, featuring A. E. Weatherford, featuring the female group; "Experiment in Negro spiritual, "I'll Never Turn Back No More," by Dett, featuring a dance group and the choral club. Editha Sands, Ruth Edgcombe

Health Service Times - New York, N.Y.

Bennett College Plans a Program to Aid Near-by Communities 8-6-44

An extended health service to reach adjacent communities has been made possible at Bennett College in Greensboro, N. C., through a grant of \$21,310 from the General Education Board to cover a three-year period. This will enable the college to enlarge its health program, which has already proved successful.

During eighteen years the annual Home-Making Institute held at the college has made available to a larger community its findings in health, home, and family life. When the new project is set in operation in September a full-time community worker will direct it and call upon all the resources of the college, making available the maximum facilities and personnel.

The program has a twofold objective—to give Bennett students an understanding of how a knowledge of health can function in the community and to make the community more aware of health problems.

The Bennett student in various departments will contribute to the project through such activities as the sociological survey which will determine the community needs. Art students will work with families advising and suggesting practical improvements in interior decorating. The college carpenter-mechanic's services will be available where direction is needed in other services to improve home living.

Choice of communities to inaugurate the project will be made with the assistance of such local leaders as public health officers, school officials, and home and farm demonstration agents.

LIVINGSTONE Star of Zion - Charlotte, N.C. ENROLLS LARGEST FRESHMAN CLASS 9-28-44

Salisbury, N. C.—Livingstone College began its annual fall session this week with a student population which set a new high in attendance records for the historic Methodist institution. The enrollment figures, rolled to a crest by the largest first-year class in the school's history, continue to defy the predictions of the experts that educational institutions would be hard hit by the manpower shortage.

The answer of Livingstone College to this prediction has been logical and complete. Manpower has been replaced by womanpower in the last two years at the college, during

which time the trend in student enrollment has been toward a greater percentage of female students. However, this year the number of men is encouraging and college officials are confidently looking forward to the cessation of hostilities for a sharp increase in the total number of students as the servicemen resume their college careers.

The Livingstone faculty has been bolstered this year by the addition of new instructors and the conversion of substitute and part-time teachers to full-time workers. Mrs. Sarah Peterson, who served last year as part-time teacher of English, has been employed full-time this year, as has Mrs. Gladys Kellogg, instructor in French. Additions to the faculty include Elmore Dennis, Ohio State, and Rev. Ulysses Fowler, Hartford Theological Foundation. Other additions to the Livingstone faculty are expected within a short time.

The students were officially welcomed to the institution by President W. J. Trent and Dr. James W. Eichberger, secretary of Christian education for the A. M. E. Zion Church, the group which subsidizes Livingstone.

Many improvements and enlargements on the campus will allow the school to accommodate the increased number of students. The renovation of Dodge Hall, fabulous dormitory for men, is complete and the male students are installed in their modern quarters in this building.

The Trustees of Livingstone College request the honor of your presence at the Formal Opening of the recently acquired President's Home, 630 West Monroe St., Salisbury, N. C., Friday, September 29th, 1944, from 8:00 until 11:00 P. M. Semi-Formal.

What Goes On At Hood Star of Zion - Charlotte, N.C. Seminary?

We feel that everyone knows that we are tremendously interested in the development of Hood Seminary; we have consistently supported and vigorously urged support for every effort that seemed to promise progress toward "A fully accredited Hood Theological Seminary, with coordinate authority with Livingstone College." Naturally, therefore, we have rejoiced whenever there has been evidence of advancement toward this goal, as frequently has been the case in the past four years.

We were particularly gratified recently of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion to learn on August 25 from Dean Satter Church, which has so loyally supported white that "Our Seminary has recently been granted aid from the Home Missions and will continue to do so, have a perfect Council of North America for the establishment of a new department of Rural Work and a program of Missionary Education between the executives at Livingstone shall cation in our Church." Even more recently we had a conference with the Dean in which the latter gave us some detailed information regarding this matter. We understood that the details of the "grant" had not been completed, because there were certain conditions to be met, which would have to be approved by the Board of Trustees and the President of Livingstone College.

However, the information was of such cheering significance, and, as we believed, the chances of our meeting the conditions and accepting the funds were so probable, we stated among other things in the Star of Zion: "From authoritative sources we have received preliminary information regarding a recent awarding of funds for the beginning of Courses in Missions at Hood Seminary." (This our issue of September 14.)

We were greatly chagrined, therefore, when we learned on September 23 from President Trent that "we have not received any awards of funds for the above named courses . . . that we may not get the funds . . ." And among other things, involving a more detailed discussion of the matter, he says: "I wish when you write about matters of this kind in regards to the college and Seminary that you would get the facts from the office here."

In this connection we have only to say that we have the profoundest respect for President Trent and Dean Satterwhite, and, therefore, we had no intention whatsoever to anticipate any announcement that might have come directly from the office of the President. However, we wish it understood that the Star of Zion is not a party to any controversy that has arisen or may arise between the President and the Dean. Although we have known about such in the past, we have made no reference to it heretofore.

Also we do wish to state emphatically that we have not only received numerous announcements, statements and releases from the Dean of the Seminary, but we have felt perfectly within our rights to regard such announcements and statements as thoroughly "authoritative." We have not supposed it was necessary, nor do we, to check such announcements with the office of the President.

It is our feeling that the constituency

Pay On Wilberforce Debt



Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom hands check for \$11,000 to President Charles H. Wesley for payment on the \$119,000 mortgage on Wilberforce University which has been in existence for twenty years. This reduces the mortgage to \$108,000. The campaign to pay off the mortgage in full will continue through the year 1944.—ANP.

Logan Talks on Unfinished Business of Emancipation

The eighty-eighth annual celebration of Founder's Day at Wilberforce University was highlighted last week by the address of Dr. Rayford Logan, professor of history and head of the department of history at Howard University, and active in making Government surveys in Haiti, Cuba, and Santo Domingo.

WMC Regulation Cited

"Clause XIV of this plan reads as follows: 'The decision to hire or refer a worker shall be based on qualifications essential for performance of or suitability for the job, and shall be made without discrimination as to race, color, creed, national origin, or, except as required by law, citizenship.'"

Ohio "Confusion Created"

"By refusing to hire qualified persons to fill vacancies on street-cars and buses because of race, you hinder transportation of war workers, civilian and military, to vital and important jobs."

"You help to create confusion and congestion in the city, of all cities, where there should be a maximum of order—the capital of the nation—which should serve as an example to all the cities of the United States."

WILBERFORCE CELEBRATES ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ORIGIN

Christian Recorder Philadelphia, Pa.
Rayford Logan Speaks on The Unfinished Business Of Emancipation

WILBERFORCE, Ohio.—The eighty-eighth annual celebration of the Founders Day at Wilberforce University was highlighted by the address of Dr. Rayford Logan, professor of history and head of the department of history at Howard University and active in making government surveys in Haiti, Cuba, and Santo Domingo. His address centered around the nucleus of "unfinished business," not only in the U. S., but also in the Caribbean countries. He directed attention to the beginning of the degradation of Negroes when Europeans first started the slave trade nearly five hundred years ago and pointed out that although literal slavery had been abolished long ago, there still remained the "unfinished business" of correcting poverty, segregation, and exploitation of the colored peoples of the world.

About The Bill For Education Of Discharged Soldiers

Dr. Logan told the audience about the bill for the education of discharged soldiers which is now before the Congress. This bill specifies that every person who has served for not less than ninety days shall receive education at the expense of the government one year and that each state shall determine whether or not this period of government education shall be extended to more than one year. He pointed out the fact that this latter part of the bill would be to the disadvantage of the Negro and urged each veteran to fight that clause and insist on a

period of four years of government education. He concluded his speech with this ringing sentence, "Keep up the fight until every man shall walk the earth an equal of the other."

3-16-44 Bishop Ransom In Oratory

Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, who has been associated with Wilberforce University as a student, alumnus, trustee, and Chairman of the board of trustees for sixty-two years, spoke on the Wilberforce Tradition," which he described as one of Negro leadership, co-operation, and selfhelp. Wilberforce University has kept its independence of teaching and instruction largely because its supporters core from the Negro people. Even when funds are appropriated by the State of Ohio, they are handled and controlled through a Negro board of trustees. In all these respects, declared Bishop Ransom, Wilberforce University is unique and has a tradition to maintain—a tradition of continued confidence in the capacity of Negro leaders. Bishop Ransom cited with pride the progress which has been made under the administration of President Charles H. Wesley and prophesied more dynamic progress in the years to come. The Mortgage Indebtedness Reduced

President Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce reported that \$5,000 had been raised from interested alumni, organizations, churches, and "Friends of Wilberforce" as Founders Day contribution and that this amount had been paid the same day on the mortgage, thus reducing it from \$119,000 to \$114,000. The University was seeking 10,000 contributors who would give ten dollars each and 100 contributors who would give one hundred dollars each. Unlike other campaigns, the funds are being paid immediately on the debt, and contributions may be sent directly to Mr. M. J. Wolf, president of the Citizens National Bank, Xenia, Ohio, who is serving as treasurer of this fund. President Wesley also announced that this campaign will continue throughout the year and workers would soon be in various localities all over the country seeking contributions for the liberation of this great institution from the burden of debt which has hampered its progress for the past twenty years.

Todd Duncan Recital

A recital by Todd Duncan, the distinguished baritone and star of "Porgy and Bess," climaxed the day's celebration. This recital was attended by a

capacity audience of both white and colored who greeted the star with enthusiasm and remained to demand encore after encore at the close of the recital. Miss Charlotte Wesley, youthful soprano and graduate student at Columbia University, sang duets with Mr. Duncan from the Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" score. Her voice blended harmoniously with that of Duncan and their interpretation was superb.

WILBERFORCE U. IS ACCREDITED

Chicago, Ill.
WILBERFORCE, O. — President Charles H. Wesley announced this week that the Accrediting Committee of the American Association of Teachers Colleges had recommended the placing of the College of Education of Wilberforce University on the accredited list of the association at its recent annual meeting.

This action increased status and national approval to teacher-training facilities and certification which have already been receiving approval from the Department of Education of the State of Ohio. This accreditation is the second one attained by Wilberforce within a period of two years.

The first was the removal in 1943 of the probationary accreditation granted by the North Central Association of Colleges in 1939. The approval of the American Association of Teachers Colleges is described by the recommendation as a "full accreditation."

The concluding statements of the report of the Inspection committee are: "The committee left with a feeling that a visit to Wilberforce is worthwhile if for nothing else than to be exposed to the wholesome earnestness of the faculty and of the students, too. Your committee feels that the North Central Association acted wisely in unconditionally accrediting Wilberforce University and recommends the full accreditation by the American Association of Teachers Colleges."

Wilberforce Board Adopts New Program For Academic Year

WILBERFORCE, Ohio.—The executive committees of the Boards of Trustees at Wilberforce University met in joint executive session on Thursday and adopted plans for the academic year, 1944-1945, and for the future development of

University. Those present in College of Education and Industrial Arts: Dr. Charles H. Wesley, President; U. Taylor, Rev. I. N. Patterson and The report was enthusiastically received by all of his re- Other Board adopted including all of his re- In addition to the adoption, a vote of confidence was given to the President together with expressions of full and hearty support of his administration of the

University. 8-26-44

Faculty personnel was brought to the attention of the committees and and no changes in personnel were made in the faculty of the past academic year. Additions to the faculty were also discussed and recommendations were made for approval by the respective boards.

The Board representatives stressed the elements of harmony and cooperation of Church and State in the furtherance of the unified program of the University. Motions were adopted expressing confidence in the leadership of the chairmen of the boards and the Joint Executive Committee in the direction and administration of all phases of the program of unity. The meeting was high-lighted with the earnest and serious determination of all the board members that no divisions nor departures be permitted which would in any way interfere with and retard the great strides which have been made in the program of the institution approved so completely by The North Central Association of Colleges and the American Association of Teachers Colleges.

3 ex-Presidents At Wilberforce

Baltimore, Md., 6-24-44

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Following the Wilberforce custom of sending ex-presidents back to the university in some capacity, trustees of Payne Theological Seminary have elected as dean, Dr. Ormand Walker.

Other former Wilberforce presidents here are Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., member of the board, and Dr. Gilbert Jones, dean of the college.

Friction Feared

Since universities as a rule do not send ex-presidents back to the campus in administrative positions, in some circles here the Walker appointment is regarded as an effort to ham-string the administration of President Charles H. Wesley. 6-24-44

However, the Payne Theological Seminary, which is operated by the AME Church, is three or four blocks off the campus, has a separate board of trustees, separate buildings and library and its own registrar.

Dr. Walker will have no connection with the college faculty and President Wesley will not preside over the seminary faculty.

18b-1944

Pennsylvania

✓



ROSALIE TERRY of Philadelphia, Pa., who was chosen as the "Coral Princess" of the midwinter formal by the students of the Westchester State Teachers College in Pennsylvania State Teacher's College over five white girls who were in the finals. She is the first Negro girl in the history of the school to win this honor—(International News foto).

18b-1944

Appropriations Bill \$50,293 in Excess Of Recommendations

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier

Columbia, Jan. 9.—(AP): Chairman J. Morrison Tuten of the ways and means committee said tonight the committee would deliver a record-shattering \$19,342,131 general appropriations bill to the house of representatives when the 85th general assembly opens its second session Tuesday, January 10, 1944.

The total is \$50,293 more than expenditures recommended by the state budget commission and \$1,180,576 more than the current fiscal year's money bill.

Tuten said the committee followed the budget commission's recommendations in all but nine instances. The committee increased the commission's bill for seven departments, the largest a \$27,500 boost for the state negro A. and M. college at Orangeburg, and eliminated two of the commission's items entirely.

No provision was made for additional pay for public school teachers and old age pensions beyond funds recommended by the budget commission, Tuten said.

The committee struck out a \$7,390 appropriation recommended by the commission for the division of school house planning and transportation and a \$13,670 fund recommended by the commission for the state planning board, Tuten added.

Increases over commission recommendations included:

Legislative department—\$138,794 approved by the committee and \$138,494 recommended by the commission; state treasurer—\$48,955 and \$48,835; state A. and M. college—\$127,500 and \$100,000; state deaf and blind school \$135,000 and \$115,000; confederate relic room \$1,556 and \$1,550; state training school \$293,427 and \$278,000; Clemson college (public service) \$435,488 and \$427,488.

Tuten said the negro college at Orangeburg was allowed the additional \$27,500 for purchasing new boilers and farm equipment.

Columbia, S. C., State

February 7, 1944

Voorhees Junior college was notified that the school had been approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools with a class B. rating. The institute was founded in 1897 by a graduate of Tuskegee.

**Voorhees Jr.
College Is
Accredited**

Denmark, S. C., Feb. 7—Voorhees Junior College was notified

fied recently that the school had been approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools with a class B rating at the December meeting of the Association.

J. Henry Highsmith, secretary of the committee on approval of Negro schools in his formal notification to J. E. Blanton, principal of Voorhees, said "our committee expresses the hope that this recognition (class B rating as a junior college) will serve as an incentive to even greater efforts to provide adequate educational opportunities for the boys and girls of your community."

Voorhees institute was founded in 1897 by Miss E. E. Wright a graduate of Tuskegee, as the Denmark Industrial school at Sato, S. C.

After a few months at Sato they moved to the present site of 400 acres which was purchased one mile from Denmark. The name was changed to Voorhees Normal and Industrial school in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Voorhees who gave in a period of approximately 20 years around \$400,000 for land and equipment.

Following the death of Mr. Voorhees in 1920, the school became heavily in debt, had six principals in the period, 1906-1922, when J. E. Blanton became principal and succeeded in getting aid from the Episcopal church of America and is now operating under a bi-racial trustee board in cooperation with the American Church Institute, New York city, under Dr. Robert W. Patton, the two Episcopal bishops of South Carolina as the chairman and co-chairman of the trustee board.

The high school became accredited by the Southern Association in 1933. The junior college which was added in 1929 has, in the last five years an average of 140 students.

During the 21 years' administration of Principal Blanton

more than \$225,000 for building alone has been raised. Among the buildings erected

South Carolina

have been Massachusetts hall, \$35,000; St. Phillip's church, and chapel, \$10,000; St. James building for home economics, \$18,000; Wright hall girls' dormitory, \$41,000; a rectory for chaplain, \$2,800; remodeling home of academic director, \$2,000, and remainder for maintenance and equipment.

The school is easily reached by the Southern Seaboard or Atlantic Coast Line railroads.

Council Votes \$2,000 In Executive Session

A grant of \$500 a year for four years from the City of Columbia toward the fund to match a \$100,000 endowment fund for Benedict College was made today by City Council in a closed session following the regular meeting, 6-7-44.

This was in fulfillment of a pledge made about a year and a half ago that provision for funds from the city would be made if the Negroes raised the money needed to assure them of the endowment fund. It was ascertained today that \$96,000 has been raised in South Carolina with the additional grant from the city raising this to \$98,000. The Negroes must raise \$100,000 by June 30 to obtain the endowment.

First Grant
Mayor Fred D. Marshall pointed out following the closed meeting in his office that this was the first grant of money for the college from the city.

A \$1,755 spray pool that can be used for an outdoor dancing patio and skating rink was granted for Earlewood Park by Council after a delegation from the community had made the request, 6-7-44.

Assurance of the pool was made provided the War Production Board approval of extra pipes could be obtained. The pool will extend 50 feet around in all directions.

Negroes Ask Park
Upon the recommendation of Councilman James S. Farr, Sr., a committee of three was appointed by Council to investigate a request from the Richland County Inter-racial Committee for a Negro park in Kendeltown. Mayor Marshall, City Engineer W. S. Tomlinson, and W. H. Harth, director of the City Recreation Program, will compose the committee.

Dr. Francis W. Bradley, dean of the college of arts and science at the University of South Carolina, W. L. Perry, the Rev. James W. Jackson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, R. Beverley Herbert, and Dr. R. K. Jenkins spoke in behalf of the park lot which can be purchased for \$12,500.

The property would consist of 10.15 acres of the old Seagers' estate with the boundary lines north of Elmwood, west of Barronville road and east of the Southern Railroad and east of the Southern Railroad.

Council removed the paving assessment penalty for one citizen making such a request.

Buy's Advertisement

An appeal made by George Hoover, Jr., of the University of South Carolina, for a full page advertisement in the college annual, College was made today by City Council in a closed session following the regular meeting, 6-7-44.

Council members granted the request of George A. Elmore, representing the Blue Ribbon Taxi Company, to have a suspension from the ordinance calling for liability insurance for taxi cabs. The club was told to have the insurance by the inspection date Friday.

The representative said that the insurance was so high that the cost would be prohibitive and that the owners of the cabs were not in a position to obtain the insurance by Friday. Council voted to investigate the situation and in the meantime granted a suspension.

**Negro Architects Improvements
To Make Survey Authorized at
At A. & I. College**
Nashville, Tenn., Banner—Nashville, Tenn.
February 26, 1944
A&I College

It was also announced that an abstract and title company would be employed to investigate and report on the legality of titles to state-owned lands at A&I, and also on lands fenced within the institution's campus, but not owned by the state. To remove pencil marks and stains from lamp shades and bread across them.

\$10,000 Center
Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.
Is Given Fisk
ing place for the growing

In presenting the Center, Miss Campbell said "The North and South American Rooms of the International Student Center are given in loving memory of William Oliver Campbell and Mary Shaw Campbell of Sewickley, Pa., whose lives were a benediction to many, and whose faithful and courageous service for humanity gave witness to their belief in the Brotherhood of man."

5-5-44

The International Student Center will serve as a common meet-

go ahead with a developmental program during the course of the next several years which unquestionably shall obtain the interest and support of other foundations and individuals," Dr. Turner asserted.

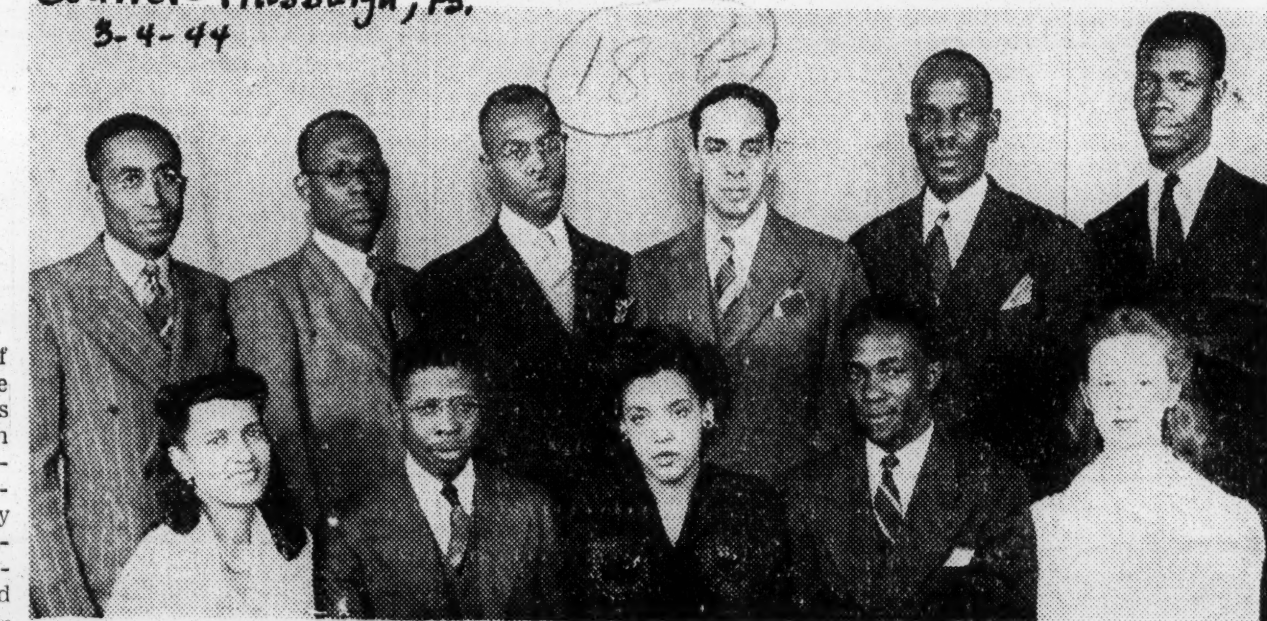
A prime point of the program, he said, is to attempt to solve "one of our greatest professional problems— that of providing in this area one excellent, adequately equipped and competently staffed medical training centers for Negroes instead of a lot of piddling ones."

"We have the physical plant and competent faculty necessary for such a center," he added. "The college already has contracts with the state of Tennessee for the training of approximately 30 of its Negro medical students and Virginia has just enacted legislation making it possible to enroll at least 40 of its students annually at Meharry.

A number of other states are beginning to make inquiries into the possibility of similar arrangements, he said.

FOREIGN STUDENTS ENROLLED AT FISK UNIVERSITY

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.
3-4-44



Ten foreign students are enrolled at Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., this year. They are (left to right, front) Miss Luce Divivier, Haiti, W.I.; Ako Adjei, Gold Coast, West Africa; Miss Rena Thorbourne, Panama

City, Panama; Clement Jumelle, Haiti, W. I., and Miss Elaine Engwall Congo, Central Africa.

Left to right, rear row: Dr. Mark Hanna Watkins, professor of sociology and anthropology at the university and adviser to for-

elg students; Franck Legendre, Haiti, W.I.; Dr. Louis P. Mars, Haiti, guest lecturer in social psychiatry; Max L. Etheart, Haiti, W. I.; Jacob Romokoena Mosisi, Bechuanaland, South Africa, and Charles Meed, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Nearly Fifty Alien *Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa.* Students At Fisk U.

3-4-44

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—More than 47 students from different islands of the Caribbean sea, Central Africa

president of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and a retired missionary with more than 40 years' experience in Central, East and South

ca, and 20 States in the Union are enrolled for courses in the Department of Social Sciences at Fisk university, it is revealed by Mrs. Minerva H. Johnson, administrative assistant of the department.

Of the students who have registered in social sciences, there are three lawyers and businessmen from the Republic of Haiti. They are Franck Legendre, of Les Cayes, a student of anthropology and sociology; Max L. Etheart, of Port-

DAUGHTER OF -
Panama City, Panama, who also Africa is special consult
and Miss Rena Thorbourne, from Dr. Edwin W. Smit
ston, Jamaica, British West Indies public health officer.
the Congo; Charles Meed, of King-Prince, Haiti. Dr. Mars
Students from other foreign coun-Mars, professor of psy
is being offered by Dr.

Institute of African Studies.
Informants at the Institute are Miss Fatima Massaquoi, a Vai from the Republic of Liberia; Ramo-
doena Motisi, a Bechuana from South Africa, and Ako Adjei, a Ga from the Gold Coast, West Africa.

AFRICAN RESEARCH 3-0-49

The teaching of Vai and research in other African languages is under the direction of Dr. Mark Watkins, professor of Anthropology and sociology, and a specialist in linguistics.

Speaking on the importance of the work that is being done at the Institute of African Studies, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of the university, said, "The time has come when we Americans must realize the value of African culture as an important part of our general liberal arts education in the same way as we study the cultures of Europe."

The Fisk-Meharry Merger

Announcement of the proposed merger of Fisk University and Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tennessee is a timely recognition of the current trends in the development of higher education for Negroes in private institutions.

Following close on the heels of a grant of over four million dollars to the Meharry endowment fund, the announcement lends additional emphasis to the widely held opinion that Nashville, like Atlanta and New Orleans, is set off as one of the pivotal educational centers upon which philanthropists in the future, will concentrate their principal gifts to Negro education.

Another interpretation of the merger, perhaps more significant than the one just given, is the fact that a number of southern states are reported to be in negotiation with Meharry as an outlet for Negro students desiring to pursue medical education, which the states themselves do not make available as yet for Negroes. This of course, is not meeting the Supreme Court ruling in the Lloyd Gaines case. But is a step in that direction. The merger perhaps is being carried out largely in obedience to and recognition of this reported negotiation. And already recognized for their high standard of achievement in their separate fields, the merger is destined to bring into play powerful influences for good in Negro education and health advancement.

lations and felicitations were received from colleges and universities, former students, alumni and friends of the institution.

More than 1200 students, alumni and college representatives witnessed the formal exercises in the college auditorium. Special music for the occasion was furnished by the college chorister under the direction of Mrs. M. B. Strange of the music department.

Inaugurate New Tenn. State College Prexy

NASHVILLE — (A N P) — Dr. Walter S. Davis was formally inaugurated as president of Tennessee State college Thursday at a special service in the college auditorium at 10 a. m. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, delivered the principal address.

Remarks on behalf of the state of Tennessee were made by Gov. Prentice Cooper, on behalf of the state board of education by Commissioner B. O. Duggan, on behalf of the state department of education by W. E. Turner, director of Negro education. Greetings were extended Dr. Davis on behalf of the student body by Edward Mullins, on behalf of the alumni by Dr. Walter Donney of Winchester, on behalf of the faculty of the college by Dr. T. E. Poag and on behalf of the citizens of the state by Dr. J. E. Walker.

ACADEMIC PROCESSION

Preceding the ceremonies, there was an academic procession from the Little theater of the administration building to the college auditorium. In the line of march

were presidents of colleges, representatives of colleges, distinguished citizens, and faculty members. Benediction was given by the Rev. W. M. Davis of Canton, Miss., father of the president. Rev. W. S. Ellington gave invocation. Dean G. W. Gore Jr., served as master of ceremonies.

Among the notables present were President Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta university; President J. F. Drake, A. and M. Institute, Alabama; President Thomas E. Jones, Fisk university; President E. L. Turner, Meharry Medical College; Dr. W. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance company; President F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee; Dr. S. L. Smith, Austin Peay college, Nashville; Registrar I. C. Simpson, Knoxville college; Manual Eskin, representing Columbia university, New York City; Miss Margaret McCulloch, LeMoyne college, Memphis; Dr. Paul Lamson, Harvard university; Prof. R. J. Pitts, Fort Valley State college; Miss Viola Johnson, Southern university; Charles Lawrence representing Morehouse college.

Hundreds of letters of congratulation

18b-1944

Texas

Tillotson College Gets 'A' Rating

3-11-44
AUSTIN.—In a recent letter from J. Henry Highsmith, Secretary of the Committee on Approval of Negro Schools of the Southern Association, Tillotson College received intelligence of her rating being raised from Class B. to Class A. Dr. Highsmith's letter read, in part, as follows:

"I am glad that our committee could recommend Class A rating for Tillotson College and our recommendation was accepted by the Executive Committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Negro Schools."

3-11-44
"I trust that the higher rating will serve as a stimulus to even greater effort to render effective service to young men and women who enter Tillotson college."

Apropos with this recent achievement stands Dr. Mary E. Branch, President, who, through her excellent leadership, untiring efforts, ability to see things through, competence, personal magnetism, kindness, and sympathetic guidance, has kept the college steadily growing during her administration.

Only Woman President

President Branch is a woman of whom all can be proud. She is the only Negro woman president of a four year college and has been president since 1930. She is the first and only Negro college woman to have this honor accorded her. When she came to Tillotson it was a women's college, but was changed to a co-educational senior college in 1935.

3-11-44
Tillotson College did not look very prosperous, however, when President Branch came having only 125 students. Now, through her efforts to maintain an attractive and well-equipped physical plant, an up-to-date library, and a well trained faculty, the enrollment has reached approximately 600. This enrollment ranks first among colleges under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, and second among Negro colleges in Texas.

Tillotson is the third college in Texas to receive A rating.

The college has recently entered a campaign for \$100,00 in an effort to expand its physical facilities.

18b-1944

Va. Assembly Journal Guide Passes Race Norfolk, Va. Education Bill 2-26-44

RICHMOND, Va. — The Virginia General Assembly has given legislative sanction to the recent proposal of Governor Darden that a division of Virginia State College at Petersburg be established in Norfolk, and that the state provide funds toward the education of Negro physicians and dentists at Meharry Medical College.

PASS BREEDEN-DAUGHTON BILL

On Friday, Feb. 18, the House of Delegates passed the Breeden-Daughton Senate Bill which allows the establishment of the college division on the property of the old St. Vincent's Hospital or at Norfolk Polytechnic College, or on both. 2-26-44

The contribution to medical and dental Negro students, provided in the Muse Senate bill, would be under the direction of the board of the Virginia State College Medical students selected would receive \$500 a year and dental students \$400 a year toward their education at Meharry College, Nashville, Tenn. The number of students would be limited to 25.

The House, also, by passing the Baldwin House joint resolution calling for all-Negro staffs at the Petersburg Colony by Governor Darden, advanced further the state executive's program for aiding in the education and employment of Negroes. This measure now goes to the Senate.

BILL AMENDED

Tied to the Baldwin resolution, however, is a committee amendment which, it is feared in informed quarters, would hamstring, if not virtually nullify the effectiveness of the bill. 2-26-44

Not only does this amendment leave to the State Board of Health the decision when to make the changes, but provides that all Negro staff members of the two institutions must have been residents of Virginia for at least 10 years.

Under these provisions experienced or recently graduated non-resident physicians settling in the state would be ineligible for appointment to the staffs; neither could recruitment from other states of available staff personnel

be made.

MEASURE OPPOSED

Opposition to the bill was presented by C. McWaldrop, a delegate from Amelia, who introduced a number of residents of the vicinity where the Piedmont Sanatorium is located. Baldwin explained that he did not contemplate an immediate change, and remarked that his resolution merely states a Virginia policy to carry it out as soon as practicable.

The fact that colored physicians would be a great factor in fighting the disease among members of their race was brought out by Dr. Henry Becker, of Richmond, along with Miss Ellen Smith, Virginia Tuberculosis Association; Mrs. Frederic R. Scott, John Stewart Bryan, Dr. Gannett Ryland, Dr. Theodore F. Adams and the Rev. John Page Williams, all Richmond delegates. 2-26-44

The scarcity of doctors and especially colored doctors trained in tuberculosis work would make it difficult to put the plan into immediate operation at this time, said Dr. William Graham, president of the state board of health. Although Charles Wilson, Edgar Hill, W. E. Cullers, T. E. Wilson, L. R. Bradshaw and Farrar Verser, white residents of the community where the sanitarium is located, opposed the resolution, pleas from the state's leading physicians were in favor of the move to give the Piedmont sanitarium an all-colored medical staff.

The white tuberculosis death rate was 34.5 last year as compared to 125.1 for colored, said John Stewart Bryan. He said the resolution would carry forward the governor's recommendation and give the Negro doctors a chance to go forward.

Virginia

Dr. McKinney Inaugurated as 4th Strayer President

Dr. McKinney, who was inaugurated as the fourth Strayer President of the University of Virginia, delivered an address to the faculty and students at the inauguration ceremony held at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., on Friday, March 31, 1944.

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one-day strike at Virginia Union University ended Friday night, March 31, in a meeting between the Student Government Association and the Faculty Committee on Student Problems. With the students agreeing to resume school work on Monday morning and to submit their complaints to the faculty committee and the president of the university.

The points at issue were not entirely clear but some students expressed a desire for revision of the rules governing the residents of Hartshorn Hall (one of the two girls' dormitories). Others expressed disapproval of disciplinary measures against four co-eds. This is the first time in the history of Virginia Union University that students have staged a strike. Issues have arisen before but in each instance, the grievances have been brought to the faculty or the administration and adjustments have been made without resort to strike.

Not Clear, But
Adjustments Made

4-8-44
RICHMOND, Va. —

Points At Issue

Students Strike In A Truce

At Union Ends

Dr. McKinney, who was inaugurated as the fourth Strayer President of the University of Virginia, delivered an address to the faculty and students at the inauguration ceremony held at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., on Friday, March 31, 1944.

11-4-44

Norfolk, Va.

Journal Guide

18h-1944

Negro Institutions Suffer From
Too Much Traditionalism

Virginia

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HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.--"Institutions of higher learning for Negroes suffer from too much absorption in the past," declares Walter R. Chivers, chairman of the Morehouse College sociology department and visiting professor at Hampton Institute this year, in the Spring issue of "The Educational Record," published by the American Council of Education.

Stating that the tendency blindly to follow traditions is still strong in the majority of these institutions, and that their guiding philosophy is that the past is always right, Professor Chivers points out that this constant preoccupation with the past tends to set up in Negro college graduates a rigid mental conditioning and imperviousness to ever-widening range of academic, professional, and vocational opportunities.

"The fault to be found with this system," he says, "is displayed in the meek, humble, inelastic, inoffensive and non-aggressive personalities of an alarming percentage of Negro college graduates."

A tendency to promote mechanical intelligence to the relative seclusion of both intellectual and social intelligence is also deplored by Professor Chivers, as well as the aloofness of Negro colleges toward the underprivileged masses and the life of the communities surrounding them.

The fundamental obligation of a college, according to his article, is to establish minimum standards of intellectual and social intelligence with mechanical intelligence added in the case of vocational institutions.

Age--New York, N. Y. 5-20-44

18b-1944

Virginia

Negro College May Use Old St. Vincent's

Norfolk Va Pilot

Governor Asks Assembly To Set Up Extension Division of Petersburg School

If Governor Dorden's recommendation to the General Assembly that an Extension Division of the Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg be established here is approved, it probably will mean that eventually the St. Vincent's Hospital building, Church and Wood streets, will house the Norfolk branch. **January 14, 1944**

City Council is pledged to a policy of turning the hospital property over for use by Negroes if and when it comes into premanent possession of the city under a three-way agreement between the city, the Federal Works Agency and the hospital. The new De Paul Hospital on Granby street rapidly is nearing completion and ultimately St. Vincent's staff and equipment will be housed in the new building. After the war, if not sooner, the old hospital becomes the property of the city.

Establishment of a division of the Petersburg institution here also would mean absorption or replacement by it of the Norfolk Polytechnic College, the small, struggling Negro institution on Bank street which formerly was a branch of the Virginia Union University of Richmond. The board of the local institution has been the moving spirit behind Governor Darden's recommendation.

That part of the Governor's message relating to the subject follows: "One of the most interesting and one of the most successful experiments in education in recent years is being carried on at the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary. Here hundreds of boys and girls are preparing themselves for a more useful life while living at home. Having the college brought to them instead of having to go to the college is enabling them to secure college training at much less expense, and this, of course, is most helpful.

"Now there is in Norfolk and adjoining communities a very large Negro population. Several weeks ago the City of Norfolk signified its willingness to give over to the use of Negroes, the spacious buildings which for many years have housed the fine hospital of St. Vincent de Paul. The property, which is well located, will be vacated shortly because a new St. Vincent is nearing completion. I recommend that there be established there an Extension

Division of the Virginia State College for Negroes. The cost will be small and I believe that it will prove an excellent investment. Such Negro facilities are sorely needed and certainly this is an opportunity to experiment for the future.

"In this connection, I recommend that the Virginia State College for Negroes be removed from the control of the State Board of Education and that it be placed under an all Negro faculty and administrative staff for some years and I believe that a Negro Board of Visitors will be equally satisfactory."

A. H. Foreman is chairman of the board of trustees of Norfolk Polytechnic College, Winston Douglass is vice chairman and G. W. C. Brown is secretary. Other members are Mrs. A. O. Calcott, Judge H. G. Cochran, J. Eugene Diggs, Charles J. Duke, Louis I. Jaffe, H. N. Johnson, W. E. Riddick and P. B. Young, Sr.

The Norfolk Unit of Virginia Union University was established in 1935 "to give high school graduates of Norfolk-Portsmouth area the opportunity of completing here at home at least two years of standard college work." No financial help was given from the parent institution in Richmond and funds for local operations came from gifts and tuition from students.

Two years ago, the plant and equipment of the Norfolk Unit of Virginia Union University were transferred to a new non-profit educational corporation organized for the purpose of operating a college here as an independent enterprise. The change became effective with the 1942-43 session when the name of the institution became the Norfolk Polytechnic College. It has had a hard struggle. The city contributed \$1,750 to it in the 1943 city budget and \$2,000 in this year's budget.

Norfolk Va Pilot
February 3, 1944

State Negro College Facilities for Norfolk

Senators Daughton and Breeden yesterday introduced a bill to give effect to Governor Darden's recommendation that the Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg establish in Norfolk an extension similar to the Norfolk Division of William and Mary College and VPI. It would authorize the governing board of the Petersburg college, for this purpose, to accept and use presently existing facilities and equipment employed in Norfolk for the higher education of Negroes and also to make use of the St. Vincent hospital plant offered by the Norfolk City Council for Negro cultural and educational purposes, under mutually satisfactory

terms, when the hospital property comes into the city's possession.

We commend the Daughton-Breeden bill to the General Assembly as a sound educational measure, conservatively conceived, and directed to extending to the Negro youth of this thickly populated Tidewater section facilities for junior college instruction comparable with those that the State has made available to the white youth of this section.

As an educational venture, the extension proposed by the Daughton-Breeden bill would differ in a material respect from the inception of the William and Mary extension. That extension was launched by the late Dr. J. A. C. Chandler as a wholly new educational enterprise the local response to which could only be guessed at. By contrast, a Norfolk extension of the Petersburg college for Negroes would be launched as a proved, going concern.

The need for a local Negro institution on the junior college level has already been proved by the existing Norfolk Polytechnic College, itself the secular outgrowth of an extension of a sectarian Negro college in Richmond. What is proposed now is that the State establish here a junior grade Negro college not as an uncertain experiment but as a facility the need for which has been demonstrated and the popular use of which is assured.

HAMPTON - Nursing Division

Establishment of a Division of Nurse Education at Hampton Institute has been approved by the administrative council of the college. It is expected that the new division, which will offer a four-and-a-half-year curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing, will begin operations on Feb. 1. Unlike the former school of nursing at Hampton, which was discontinued a few years ago and which awarded the nursing diploma after three years of training, the new Division of Nurse Education will be entirely on the collegiate level, requiring the completion of two years of college work before professional courses in the art of nursing are undertaken.

Reply to Federal Proposal

Educators Cite Fine Colleges Available for Negroes in Va.

Richmond, Va. March 8 (AP).—Presidents of several Virginia colleges said today they feel Virginia is making an honest effort to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes and whites and that the Old Dominion could take "just pride" in the fine colleges already operating in behalf of Negro students in the State.

Their views were expressed during interviews which were conducted following the recommendation of the United States Office of Education that State governments "act now to provide equality of education for Negroes on both the college and grade school level."

Dr. J. Earl Moreland, president of Randolph-Macon Men's College at Ashland, said "I think it is the obligation of our State in the South to make available on the post-graduate level educational facilities for Negroes, particularly in the field of medicine.

"I think the bill passed by the General Assembly to do this by utilizing the facilities of Meharry Medical College at Asheville, N. C., is a wise one."

He added that he felt Virginia might take "just pride" in the "very fine colleges for Negroes it now has, notably Virginia Union University at Richmond, the State College for Negroes in Petersburg, and Hampton Institute, which occupy places of distinction in the field of education."

Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, said "Virginia is making steady progress in providing equal opportunities for Negroes, both on the college and school levels." This he exemplified, he added, by the Meharry bill.

A survey made within the last year, he said, indicated that more than half of the counties in Virginia have equalized Negro and white teacher salaries, or are making plans for such an adjustment.

Dr. John E. Pomfret, president of the College of William and Mary, referred the attention of its interviewer to the newly passed bill which will send Negro medical students from Virginia to Meharry, as well as passage by the General Assembly of a bill to establish a junior college for Negroes at Norfolk.

The recommendation of the Office of Education that white colleges in the South make their facilities available to Negro stu-

5-17-44
Lectures, educational trips, and conference-discussions are also being arranged for the farm campers, with seminars on intra-group and inter-personal relationships, including labor problems, to be conducted by consultants from the summer school faculty of Hampton Institute and visiting lecturers. Satisfactory academic accomplishments will be certified to the campers' college, if desired.

Plan Farm Camp For College Girls

Daily World-Herald, Sta. Co.

5-17-44
The first session will extend from June 15 to July 19, and the second from July 20 to August 30. Campers may enroll for either session or for both sessions. The average five-day work week, with flexible schedules ranging from four to eight hours per day, will be provided for the campers. They will receive an hourly rate of pay and may earn all or part of their expenses. They will work on the farms of Hampton Institute in dairy, poultry husbandry, horticulture, food conservation, and propagation of ornamentals and maintenance of grounds. June 1 is the final date for filing applications for admission to the camp, which will open on July 15.

Rights And Duties In Democracy
Norfolk, Va.

Founding Of Virginia State College

THE Virginia State College is a child of politics. It was born in 1882, the offspring of a bargaining union between the leaders of the new Readjuster party and certain leaders among the Negroes. "If you will give us your votes," said William Mahone to the Negroes of Virginia, "We will give you a college." The votes were given and the government of Virginia was completely delivered into the hands of the Readjusters.



DR. JACKSON

Holding full sway in the General Assembly of Virginia, the Readjusters passed the act creating the college. This act provided a sum of one hundred thousand dollars. With this money a farm known as Fleet's Hill adjoining Petersburg was brought and old Virginia Hall was built. School work began in September, 1883, in a building already on the farm.

The guiding genius in this activity was Alfred W. Harris, Negro member of the General Assembly from Dinwiddie County. He did much of the bargaining with Mahone for the college; he introduced the bill creating the college, and he made the powerful speech on February 14, 1882, defending it.

SUPPLY OF TEACHERS INSUFFICIENT

The Virginia State College was also a child of necessity. In 1870 the legislature created its system of public schools; in 1871 the Senate began operating these schools and employing teachers. During the following years the number of schools was sufficient, but the supply of teachers for them was always insufficient. For example, in 1882, there were 1,525 Negro public schools but only 1,059 Negro school teachers.

Many of the teachers, moreover, were untrained. Trained teachers were supplied by Hampton Institute and other private schools, but the number they gave was far below the one or two thousand which Virginia needed. The solution of the problem was for the State to establish its own normal school and thereby adequately staff its own public schools. The Readjusters and Alfred W. Harris therefore merely hastened the founding of an institution which Superintendent Ruffner had already recommended.

The demand of the State Department of Education was a normal school; the demand of the Negro leaders was a college also. Thus there arose an institution bearing not the name "Virginia Normal Institute," but the "Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute." The college idea was paramount in the mind of the first president — the well-trained John Mercer Langston.

BECAME VICTIM OF MISFORTUNE

Though beginning under very favorable circumstances the young college soon became a victim of misfortune. In 1883 and 1885 the generous Readjusters were swept from office by the parsimonious Democrats, and the victory of the Democrats foreshadowed hard times for the college. Reduced appropriations and a reduced institution became the program of the authorities at Richmond.

So suspicious did they become of higher education for Negroes that the legislature in 1902 abolished the college department of Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute and styled it the "Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute." 1-22-44

Hard times fell upon the college, yet in a deeper sense the young institution entered upon a period of prosperity hardly excelled by any similar institution in our country today. Millions in dollars were wanting, but there came James Hugo Johnston, second president, who was worth a million in spirit. Came with him James M. Colson, Charles J. Daniel, Henry B. Hucles who produced the Johnstons, the Colsons, the Daniels, and the Hucles of our day.

BOLSTERED HIGH MORAL TONE

In time came Cora Z. Jones, Della I. Hayden, John M. Gandy, William A. Rogers, Mary E. Branch, Anna Lindsay, Tossie P. T. F. Whiting and others who further bolstered the high moral tone of this Petersburg college. These workers reclaimed the institution and eventually brought it to the place where the authorities in Richmond once more smiled upon it.

In the meantime these faithful founders of Virginia State stamped their lives and character upon the successive student bodies, and their names and ways of living have penetrated many Virginia homes.

ABILITY TO STAGE COMEBACK

The founding and early development of the Virginia State College reflects the founding and early development of many other things Negro. It shows his rise and fall in politics; it shows the changing attitude of the white man toward him; it shows his ability to stage a comeback.

A Branch Of Virginia State College Here

IT IS TO be hoped that the measure introduced in the Virginia Senate (Senate Bill No. 113) on February 2 by Messrs. Breeden and Daughton of Norfolk, "to authorize the Virginia State College for Negroes to establish a division of the college in Norfolk, and for that purpose to accept on behalf of the commonwealth conveyances of certain property in that city," will be enacted into law. 2-12-44

The bill has been referred to the Senate committee on public institutions and education. Citizens of the state who wish to indicate their support of the measure, which embodies a recommendation of Governor Colgate W. Darden Jr., should make their positions known by letter or telegram to Messrs. Edward L. Breeden and Ralph Daughton and to the committee chairman. Communications may be addressed to them at State Capitol, Richmond, Va.

The proposal would, under its alternative terms, insure the future security and greater usefulness of Norfolk Polytechnic College, which has signified its willingness to transfer its property and equipment to the commonwealth for use in the training and development of the race.

This independent college has in a few years earned itself recognition as a vital influence, and against great odds. Its growth and assured future would result from the enactment of the bill into law.

The parent institution, under the proposed act, would be Virginia State College at Petersburg, which has achieved a well deserved place in the field of education. The trend today is to establish extensions, divisions, or branches of major institutions—and to carry to people who otherwise might be denied them, the advantages and facilities of higher education.

An extension or branch of Virginia State College in Norfolk would

greatly enlarge the scope of its present notable services, and would provide for the Hampton Roads cities and adjacent territory a much needed facility under splendid auspices.

The city of Norfolk has indicated its willingness to give over to the use of Negroes the large and well located property of the Saint Vincent's Hospital on Church street, upon vacation of that property by the hospital when it moves to its new quarters now nearly completed. This could become the site of the new collegiate institution into which Norfolk Tech would be merged, or both the St. Vincent's and present Norfolk Tech properties could be used. Those are details, however. 2-12-44

What is important is the plan embodied in the governor's recommendation to the General Assembly and in the Senate bill embodying his recommendations.

That the public approves of the work and is interested in the future of Norfolk Polytechnic College is proved by the splendid support given it over the years by its friends among both races, and by the city government as well. As a branch of Virginia State College and under the able administration of that institution, the Norfolk college would be assured of wise and sympathetic supervision and direction.

The Financial Needs Of A State College Division

NOW that the General Assembly has authorized establishment of a Division of Virginia State College in Norfolk we are certain that Governor Darden, the State Board of Education and the General Assembly recognize the responsibility placed upon the shoulders of President Foster of Virginia State College, and will in due course provide funds as necessary to successfully operate the Division.

The \$35,000 provided in the budget for the biennium is, in the light of all practical experience, a token fiscal budget in the operation of such a Division as the present setup in Norfolk requires to enable it to conform to the standards of Virginia State College in the two years of college work proposed.

There is comfort in the assurances of Norfolk's City Government that funds will be provided through the good offices of the City Council

for the necessary alterations to the housing of the Division in the St. Vincent's Hospital buildings when vacated and turned over to the city, and there are additional assurances by Governor Darden that funds needed for equipment will be forthcoming. These provisions will suffice to set up the Division and carry it through the first two years. After that the infant educational enterprise must look to the State for added financial support if it is to justify its establishment. This support would come, of course, through larger appropriations to Virginia State College. For this purpose it is now in dire need of additional funds.

The parent institution operates on an extremely economical basis, with no funds to spare from the budget allowed it for other than work done at Petersburg. The state-supported institution for the higher education of Negroes needs more than is now provided for it to afford it opportunity to meet the pressing needs upon it for normal maintenance and growth, not to mention the expectation that the college gradually meet the needs

18b-1944

War Training

College Army-Navy Training For Youths Under Draft Age

3-11-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By July 1, free college training preparing the pupil for eventual army or navy service will be offered high school graduates up to, but not including 18 years of age. President Roosevelt, in a speech Friday night, said it is of great importance that American youths take the examinations March 15, on the basis of which those selected will be sent to a college or university at the expense of the Federal Government, drawing pay and wearing uniforms.

3-11-44

Educators estimate that 100,000 youths may be eligible to take the examinations. Those qualifying for the short term specialized course may choose army or navy training. Those selecting the navy will be enlisted in Class V-12 and will receive the same training as others in the navy college program designed to provide officers. The course is in 16-week terms.

In the army program, boys less than 17 years and nine months old July 1, are assured at least a half-year's college training before being inducted. Those less than 17 years, six months old, may expect a minimum of nine months' college work.

TO CONTINUE TUSKEGEE

Plaindealer - Kansas City, Kan.

AIR PROGRAM

3-17-44

Birmingham, Mar. 17. (ANP)—

The Army Air Forces training program being conducted at Tuskegee institute will not be discontinued, it was revealed last week by Congressman John Sparkman of this district.

Conjecture as to the fate of the Tuskegee course arose when an order was issued discontinuing similar programs at 70 other educational institutions.

St. Louis U. To Admit Five Negro Students This Summer

Amsterdam News—New York, N.Y.
 Four Men and One Woman Already Accepted;
 Catholics Call Democratic Move 'Our Duty'

ST. LOUIS, (ANP)—Negro students will be admitted to St. Louis University beginning with the summer school session of the college of arts and sciences and the graduate school, in May and June, respectively. It was announced Tuesday by the Rev. Patrick J. Holloran, S. J., president. Already two men students have been accepted for the college and two men and a woman, for the university, which is under the auspices of the American Missionary Association.

The new faculty members include: Dr. E. B. Reuter, formerly of the University of Iowa, professor of sociology and consultant; Dr. W. Hardin Hughes, Pasadena (Cal.) Junior College, who will work with the new International Student Center; and Frank Loosher, Randolph Macon College for Women, Lynchburg, Va.

On the race relations division's staff will be Mrs. Edmonia W. Grant, National Student Council, YWCA; Charles R. Lawrence, Morris Brown College, Atlanta; Edward M. Brown, Divinity School of Yale University; and Mrs. Alma G. Forrest, Chicago University.

Religious grounds were the basis upon which Father Holloran announced the decision of the university authorities. He said: "It is the evident duty of all Catholics to receive Christian education. This duty is not restricted to grade school or even high school, but when possible, extends to all branches of university training. In the St. Louis area, though there are Catholic grade and high schools for both colored and white students, there does not exist an institution in which Catholic Negroes can receive Catholic education on the university level; nor does it appear that such an institution will come into existence even in the near future."

Consequently, the university board of regents, in joint conference with the council of regents and deans, passed the resolution that a Catholic education be made available at St. Louis University for Negroes. In taking this action, the aim of the university is to make possible for those colored Catholics desirous of, and qualified for, college and university education, the opportunity to obtain such an education in the environment which the Catholic Church wisely judges to be most conducive to the preservation of high standards, and the strengthening of their faith.

In January, Father Holloran sent a circular letter to the alumni and friends of the university, on the subject of admitting Negroes. All the replies expressed consent, and the student sentiment was expressed positively in favor of the proposed innovation.

Enlarges Staff
Amsterdam News—New York, N.Y.
 ST. LOUIS, Tenn.—(ANP)—The staff of the Social Science department of Fisk University has been enlarged to meet the broad-

Acute Housing Shortage at Morgan; 80 Turned Away

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
 Women's Dorm Filled to 176 Capacity;
 Double Decker Beds Used; Still Lack Room

BALTIMORE—Every available housing accommodation is now in use at Morgan State College and eighty students had to be turned away this week because of inadequate sleeping facilities according to Edward Wilson, registrar.

With the new enrollment of some 255 freshmen, many returning seniors told the AFRO Thursday that they found their former beds occupied, and had no idea where they would sleep. Several even expressed their intention to return to their native cities because there was nowhere to "bunk," as they put it.

Double-decker Beds
 To offset the acute shortage of sleeping space, double-decker beds and extra cots have been placed in many rooms of the dormitories, Mr. Wilson pointed out, but more students are pouring in each day, making the situation worse, he added.

Local students who are living on the campus (approximately 15) have been asked to register as day students so that out-of-towners may have their rooms, but their parents have taken indignant attitudes toward this idea, Mr. Wilson said.

One returning junior, when asked the name of her roommate, answered, "Shucks, I haven't even got a room."

The normal housing capacity for the women's dormitories is 176, and for men, 45, but already this number is far surpassed, Mr. Wilson said.

Recently a \$567,000 expenditure as approved by the State Board of Public Works for building construction and improvements at the college, as part of the \$1,427,000 requested and recommended by college officials in 1940.

Not yet approved are buildings and equipment costing \$860,000, more which President D. O. W. Holmes says are urgent necessities. Morgan is to serve adequately increased student body.

Promethean Procession Held
 Both freshman and upperclassmen registered at the college this week. Freshmen orientation activities reached a climax Thursday night as nearly 240 new students, led by Dean George C. Grant, took

part in the annual Promethean procession on the school lawn. During this ceremony, each new student carries a candle which he lights from the symbolic torch of knowledge held by President Holmes.

Hortense Young Paces City School Board Race

Mrs. Hortense Young, Negro aspirant to the Louisville Board of Education, was leading the field of four candidates when tabulation ceased at 5 p.m. yesterday afternoon at the Armory.

Mrs. Young was 123 votes ahead of Stuart C. Campbell, incumbent member, and 983 votes ahead of Thomas J. Wood, president of the board. Two are to be elected.

The school board race is 41 percent tabulated. Returns from 205 out of 493 precincts are:

Mrs. Young 7,221
 Campbell 7,098
 Wood 6,238
 Rollin Gibbs 3,396

She's a Newspaperwoman.

Mrs. Young, who lives at 818 S. 6th, is research editor for The Louisville Defender, Negro newspaper, and a member of Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt's Interracial Council. She was educated at Fisk University, University of Illinois, University of Chicago and New York University. She formerly was librarian at Louisville Municipal College for seven years, and for eighteen months was a supervisor of the Travelers Aid U.S.O. Lounge at Union Station. She is president of the Falls City Medical Auxiliary, and vice president of the Kentucky State Medical Auxiliary.

Mrs. Young, the mother of two children, is heading her own staff of twenty-seven observers at the Armory.

Mrs. Norton Also Leads.

Admittedly a novice in politics and the tabulation of votes, Mrs. Young yesterday would express no prediction of her chances to win a place on the Board of Education.

the International Council of Religious Education; an instructor for the National Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress; Dean of the Tenn. Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress, and dean of Howe Institute here.

In another school board race, Mrs. Jane Morton Norton, Harrods Creek, running for the County Board of Education, polled 888 votes to gain a commanding lead over B. Bertram Finzer, incumbent, who polled 459 votes. These returns were from 7 of 26 precincts in their district.

Yesterday's count re-elected Roy C. Whayne and John McConnell to the Board of Education of the Anchorage Independent District. Whayne polled 240 votes, McConnell 216 and M. P. Nicol, 71.

Dr. Clark Elected President of School Accrediting Group

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.
 12-30-44

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—(ANP)

Dr. Felton G. Clark, president, Southern university, last week was named president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, during their 11th annual meeting, in session at South Carolina State college. The association, which is composed of these Negro colleges and high schools, fully approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools, also presented

Dr. Clark Named To Head Southern School Association

N.Y. AMSTERDAM NEWS
 Dr. Felton G. Clark, president, Southern University, last week was named president of the Association

of the Department of Business English and Public Speaking. Dean Williams is Director of Religious Education for the Tennessee Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention, a member of

years under joint auspices of the association and the General Education board. In addition to his membership on an executive committee, Dr. Clark is a member of the control committee for both the secondary school study and the cooperative Negro college study, which have been in progress now for several

of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, during their 11th annual meeting, in session at South Carolina State College. The association, which is composed of those Negro colleges and high schools fully approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, also presented Dr. Clark as their representative speaker before the South Carolina State College student body.

In addition to his membership on the executive committee, Dr. Clark is a member of the control committees for both the secondary school study and the co-operative Negro college study, which have been in progress now for several years under joint auspices of the General Education Board.

The first responsibility of Dr. Clark, as new president, will be to express the attitude of the Negro colleges towards certain considerations in the higher education of veterans at a Washington conference next week.

A.U. EXPLAINS WHY DR. DU BOIS WAS PENSIONED

Educator To Get Full Salary For Year And Stipend Thereafter

ATLANTA—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent educator, journalist and lecturer, whose recent retirement from the faculty of Atlanta university occasioned widespread comment, will receive a generous pension, it was learned here this week.

At the recent meeting of the board of trustees of the university tribute was paid to the service of Dr. DuBois, now over 76 years of age, whose appointment as professor of sociology comes to a close on June 30, 1944, at the expiration of a five-year appointment which he accepted in 1939.

In view of his distinguished career as a scholar and teacher, and his eminent services to the university, the board of trustees, at a meeting in November, 1943, conferred upon him the rank of professor emeritus and requested a special committee to consider the question of financial payments to him after June 30, 1944.

The committee recommended to the board, at its meeting on April 28, 1944:

Full Salary For Year

1. That for the year beginning July 1, 1944, he be paid his full salary;

2. That for a period of five years, beginning July 1, 1945, he be paid 40 per cent of his present annual salary;

3. That after July 1, 1950, he be paid 26 (and 2-3) per cent of his present annual salary; it being understood that payments would cease at his death.

The board of trustees unanimously adopted the recommendation of the committee.

In taking this action, the following factors were taken into account: his first period of service with the university from 1896 to 1910, when the university was an undergraduate institution; his later period of service from 1932 to 1944; and the fact that he was 11 years past the retirement age. In 1932 and the first half of 1933, he gave some lectures and courses. Beginning with the academic year 1933-34, he was appointed professor of sociology for one year, and was reappointed annually for the next five years. Then in 1939, he was given the five-year appointment expiring June 30, 1944. Special consideration was given to the outstanding contributions of Dr. DuBois in the past and the probability of their continuation in the future.

The entire cost of the retiring allowance will be borne by Atlanta university, although in most of the principal universities and colleges retiring allowances for faculty members are provided on a contributory basis, the professor usually contributing five per cent of his annual salary and the institution contributing a similar amount. Although the university is to bear the entire cost, the pension provided is greatly in excess of that which the customary contributory plan would have produced.

Braithwaite Also Retired

Another faculty member, Dr. William Stanley Braithwaite, will also retire from active service on June 30, the board of trustees announced.

Dr. Braithwaite, well known literary critic and poet, has been professor of creative literature at Atlanta university since 1935. For a quarter of a century before coming to the university, he was on the staff of the Boston Transcript. He has published "Lyrics of Life and Love," "Book of Elizabethan Verse," and 17 volumes of the Anthology of Magazine Verse and Yearbook of American Poetry. A founder of the New England Poetry club and the American Poetry Society, Dr. Braithwaite was the first American poet to become a member of the London Poetry Society.

The board also voted a retiring allowance for Miss Hattie V. Feger, who served in the department of education from 1931 to 1943.

Approved at the meeting were plans for the organization of a Graduate School of Education. When this school is established, Atlanta university will be offering graduate and professional work in four different fields: arts and sciences, social work, library service, and education.

Trevor Arnett, a former president of the General Education Board, was elected chairman of the board, to replace the late Dean Sage, New York lawyer and philanthropist who died on July 1, after serving Atlanta university over a period of 32 years.

Name New Board Members

Elected to serve on the board as alumni representative was Clayton R. Yates of Atlanta, a graduate of Atlanta university in 1920, and a partner in the successful chain of Yates and Milton drug stores in Atlanta. Yates, also an official of the Citizens Trust company in Atlanta, is the seventh alumnus of Atlanta university to be elected to the board.

President Rufus E. Clement reported on the major efforts of the year, including the work of the Army Administration school, and the accrediting of the school of library service by the American Library Association as a "distinctly superior" school. He also told the trustees of the national survey of Negro business and business education in Negro colleges which the university has jointly undertaken with the National Urban League.



NEW PREXY—Dr. Ralph W. Riley, former pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist church, Montgomery, Ala., who will receive the congratulations of his many friends at Dallas, Texas, upon his election as president of the American Baptist Theological seminary, Nashville, as successor to Dr. J. M. Nabrit.

School Of Music Of Howard Univ. Becomes First Negro School To Be Admitted To National Body

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dean Warner Lawson officially announced last week that the School of Music at Howard University was accepted, without qualification, as an associate member of the National Association of Schools of Music, of which Howard Hanson, president, at its annual meeting in Cincinnati.

National Status Gained
The N. A. S. M. is the only recognized accrediting body in the field of music, and membership in association with such schools as the Berlin Conservatory, Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, the New England Conservatory of Music, the Schools of Music of Yale University and the University of Michigan, and others, can only be achieved by the maintenance of high standards as prescribed by the Association. Acceptance into associate membership following an exhaustive examination by Earl V. Moore, Dean of the School of Music of the University of Michigan and chairman of the Board of Examiners for the N. A. S. M., gives national approval of the quality of training offered to the school's talented students at Howard University.

First Negro School Admitted
This action gives to Howard University the distinction of being first among Negro music schools to be admitted to membership in the Association. In his report, Dr. Moore paid high tribute to the School of Music for the quality of its faculty and student body and the scope and calibre of its curricula. Predicting in the hands of such a faculty and under the keen and imaginative leadership of the Dean, and with the fine support afforded the School of Music by the University administration, there is every reason to look forward to an impressive immediate future for this School of Music in its special field.

Significant History
The appointment of Miss Lulu Childers as teacher of Methods in 1905, marked the early beginning of significant musical activity at

Howard University. The years 1907-1915 were witness to the steady growth of student enrollment, increased faculty personnel, the expansion and revision of the curriculum, and the addition of equipment. The year 1915 marked the birth of the Howard University Conservatory of Music with a curriculum comparable to that of other conservatories and the conferring of the first Bachelor of Music degree by a Negro university.

During the period 1915-1940, the faculty continued to expand, and the curriculum was revised to meet the changing demands of education and a steadily increasing enrollment. To meet the challenge of growing influence in the field of music education, the Board of Trustees approved enlarging the curriculum and awarding the degree, Bachelor of School of Music. Thus, in a relatively short period, a one-teacher, three-course department became a flourishing school of music offering two undergraduate degrees, 87 different courses, maintaining a faculty of 15 full-time and part-time teachers, three buildings housing its equipment, matriculating approximately 1,500 students and graduating 92.

In July, 1942, Warner Lawson, gifted and nationally known musician, was appointed Professor of Music and Dean of the School of Music. As a graduate and teacher of Fisk University, graduate of Yale and Harvard Universities, and head of the Department of Music at A. T. College in Greensboro, N. C., he brought to the School of Music a broad background of training and experience. Under his leadership, the School of Music has re-defined aims and objectives, raised standards, increased enrollment and expanded faculty. Recognition and acceptance into membership by the N. A. S. M. is the crowning achievement of his two-year administration.

Dr. Haywood New Afro American Gammon Prexy
Baltimore, Md. 8-5-44

CHICAGO. — Dr. John W. Haywood, president of Morristown (Tenn.) College, was elected president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, by the Methodist Board of Education meeting here Tuesday.

Dr. Haywood succeeds Dr. Willis J. King who was elevated to the bishopric recently. He will take over his new duties September 1. The new Gammon head was dean of Morgan State College, Baltimore, from 1924-1937, when he left to accept the presidency of Morristown.

Dr. Haywood is a graduate of Lincoln University and Gammon, where he did his theological work and has taken other graduate work at Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. DuBois, Dr. Braithwaite To Retire At Atlanta June 30

ATLANTA, Ga. — The annual meeting of the board of trustees of Atlanta University voted financial provisions for two distinguished faculty members, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Dr. William Stanley Braithwaite, who are to retire from active service in the University on June 30.

Dr. DuBois is to retire as professor emeritus. He has been chairman of the department of sociology since 1932, and editor of "Phylon" (the Atlanta University review of race and culture) since January, 1940.

LITERARY CRITIC
Dr. Braithwaite, well known literary critic and poet, has been professor of creative literature at Atlanta University since 1935. For a quarter of a century before coming to the university, he was on the staff of the Boston Transcript.

A founder of the New England Poetry Club and the American Poetry Society, Dr. Braithwaite was the first American poet to become a member of the London Poetry Society.

Storer College Inaugurates 1st Negro Prexy

HARPERS FERRY, W. VA. — (ANP)—Dr. Richard I. McKinney became the first Negro president of Storer college last week and the fourth president of the 77 year-old institution.

The new college president was welcomed on behalf of the citizens by Mayor Lewis D. Nichols, who expressed hope that Storer would continue its fine traditions.

"Education begins with discipline," he declared, "and leads to self discipline."

Others on the program were the Beethoven Choral society under the direction of Miss Pearl E. Tatlincoln University and Gammon, ten, instructor of music at Soer college, the Rev. W. C. Royal and Miles W. Conner, president of Coppin Teachers college, Baltimore.

Storer President Retires
McDonald Retires
New Head Chosen
HARPERS FERRY, Va., (ANP)—Miss Nannie Burroughs and Virginia's state superintendent of education, are listed among the speakers at testimonial dinners Oct. 20, 21, which will honor Dr. and Mrs. H. T. McDonald, the retiring president, and his wife, who have served Storer College for 40 odd years.

The affairs, given by the woman's commission and the board of trustees of this school, will culminate on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 22, when the school will hold inauguration ceremonies for its fourth president, Dr. Richard I. McKinney.

Dr. G. Pitt Beers is listed among the speakers at the inauguration ceremonies Sunday; music will be furnished by the Beethoven Choral Society.

the board, to replace the late Dane Sage, New York lawyer and philanthropist, who died on July 1, after serving Atlanta University over a period of 32 years.

Elected to serve on the board as alumni representative was Clayton R. Yates of Atlanta, graduate of Atlanta University in 1920, and a partner in the successful chain of Yates and Milton drug stores in Atlanta. Mr. Yates, also an official of the Citizens Trust Company in Atlanta, is the seventh alumnus of Atlanta University to be elected to the board.

President Rufus E. Clement reported on the major effects of the year, including the work of the Army Administration School, and the accrediting of the School of Library Service by the American Library Association as a "distinctly superior" school.

U.S. Trained Negro Woman Heads Liberia University
Defender — Chicago, Ill.
By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)
LONDON — Women everywhere will be proud to hear that one of their sex has been appointed to the presidency of the University of Liberia, the highest academic distinction to be conferred in the West African Republic.

The recipient of this much coveted honor is Miss Anna Cooper, a Negro graduate of Columbia University of New York City. Miss Cooper is also well known in London where she did post-graduate studies in education at London University.

Formerly dean of the Liberia college, she is the first colored lady to hold such high honor in the West African educational field.

A Fruitful Decade

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 1-25-44
The recent resignation of Dr. Buell Gallagher from the presidency of Talladega College to accept a post on the faculty of the Pacific School of Religion, rounded out a decade of crusading seldom matched in our times.

In a report to the Trustees of the college, Dr. Gallagher gives a vivid account of those years, together with triumphs and disappointments. "Beginning," he says, "in the trough of the Great Depression, the decade rises to a screaming crescendo in the Greatest War. The higher education of the Negro in the American social order takes on something of the significance of a crusade when it becomes a means of transforming the patterns of life, of opening doors of opportunity for service and constructive achievement, of reconciling claims of caste and color, of training leadership for a better day."

The President of the only Class-A liberal arts college open to Negroes in an area where more than two million Negro Americans reside, delivered over one thousand public lectures and traveled in 47 states of the Union in those brief ten years.

In his departing words, he says: "Ten years ago Mrs. Gallagher and I began the richest experience life has yet opened to us, sharing in the crusade of Brotherhood, which is Talladega College. Now we go to another part of the country to continue the campaign in wider circles. We go without apology, but with mingled feelings and torn affections." *1-25-44*

A faculty member of Talladega says: "As the Gallaghers and their moving van go out from Talladega, we can be very certain that not in any car and van that have ever been built, will they be able to transport all the accumulations of the past ten years. A residue of their life and love for Talladega, of their struggles and defeats and mistakes, their fresh beginnings and success, will remain with us; only a portion of that richness can go with them."

This newspaper, with a deep consciousness and appreciation for the valiant crusade which Dr. Gallagher undertook to espouse, join in hearty good wishes to him and Mrs. Gallagher in his new field.

professor of Christian ethics at the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif.

Dean James T. Carter is acting

DR. BUELL G. GALLAGHER

president until Mr. Gallagher's successor is appointed.

The son of a Congregational minister, Dr. Gallagher was born in 1904 at Rankin, Ill., graduated from Carleton College and Union Theological Seminary in 1925 and 1929 respectively. He received his doctor's degree from Columbia University in 1938 for his book, "American Caste and the Negro College." *1-15-44*

From his post as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Passaic, N. J., he came to Talladega College as its sixth president in 1933.

During his administration, the college has won high national reputation in academic circles

DR. GALLAGHER SPEAKS

About his departure, Mr. Gallagher had this to say:

"Ten years ago, Mrs. Gallagher and I began the richest experience life has yet opened to us sharing in the Crusade of Brotherhood which is Talladega College. Now we go to another part of the country to continue the campaign in wider circles. We go without apology, but with mingled feelings and torn affections." *1-15-44*

A faculty member, looking at their departure, has this to say: "As the Gallaghers and their moving van go out from Talladega, we can be very certain that not in any car and van that have ever been built, will they be able to transport all the accumulations of the past ten years."

Talladega
Journal & Guide
College Head
Norfolk, Va.
Resigns Post
1-15-44
Dr. Gallagher Goes
To California To
Begin New Duties

TALLADEGA, Ala. — After ten years of service here at Talladega College, Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president, has resigned to become



Famcee President

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
7-9-44



of the Tallahassee college, a state institution, for 20 years at the time of his death.

The announcement of Dr. Gray's appointment to this post was made Tuesday by the State Board of Control.

Dr. Gray Appointed President of State College for Negroes

Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.
7-4-44

TALLAHASSEE, July 3, (AP)—Dr. William H. Gray Jr., 33-year-old president of the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute at St. Augustine today was appointed President of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes here.

He will take over his duties in about 60 days to succeed the late J. R. E. Lee, who died several months ago after serving 20 years as head of the State's largest negro institution.

The F. A. M. C. president's compensation is \$4,600 a year and maintenance.

H. P. Adair of Jacksonville, chairman of the State Board of Control, announced the appointment, to which the control board and the State Board of Education had informally agreed on June 8. The two boards deferred final action on the appointment pending a complete investigation of Gray's "training, experience, character and success" since boyhood.

"These investigations have been satisfactory in every respect," Adair said.

Gray is the son of a Baptist preacher and is an ordained minister himself, although he never has had a regular church. He is a native of Richmond, Va.

After studying the trades of brickmasonry and tailoring, he attended Bluefield State Teachers' College for Negroes at Bluefield, W. Va., where he played varsity football, baseball, tennis and basketball.

He received a master of science degree from the University of Pennsylvania, with a major in chemistry, in 1934; and a doctor of philosophy degree from the same institution in 1942.

Gray held various teaching positions at Southern University, a negro institution at Scottsbluff, La., between 1934 and 1941, when he became president of the Baptist institution for Negroes at St. Augustine.

Dr. Gray New Famcee Prexy

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
7-8-44

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (SNS)—The new president of the Florida A. and M. College here, will be Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., now president of the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute at St. Augustine. He is 37 years old and is one of the youngest college presidents in the country.

Dr. Gray, who has been president at the Baptist college at St. Augustine the past two years, succeeds the late Dr. J. R. E. Lee, who died recently at Tallahassee after a brief illness. He had been the president

Dr. Gray To Head Famcee

The Whip - Miami, Fla.
By C. Blythe Andrews

Dr. W. H. Gray, Jr., president of Florida Normal College, has been elected president of Florida A. and M. College to succeed the late great Dr. J. R. E. Lee.

Dr. Gray, as some may recall, came to Florida several years ago to head the Baptist college and has done an excellent job. But he was not the choice of the majority of thoughtful Negroes to head the state college. Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, former State College dean, now at Hampton, was the almost unanimous choice of Negroes to head the state college, but Negroes don't yet select their own school leaders, and won't have much to say along that line until they get sufficient votes to elect somebody.

Some say that Dr. Gray was the choice of Hon. D. E. Williams, white state agent of Negro schools. It is well known that Prof. Williams practically runs Florida as far as Negro schools is concerned. This job, as even the most rabid race baiter knows, should go to some well trained Negro.

We hope that the faculty at Famcee will not be shaken up and the men and women made to move elsewhere. Some have constructed homes on the campus and their work is well known. One trouble we always find with the change in school administrations: it usually takes the familiar pattern of political upheavals. It seems that every president has his friends to reward and some enemies to punish, and shortly the hair flies. We hope this will not be true at Famcee.

We are especially concerned about J. R. E. Lee, Jr., able and lovable business manager who has been at Famcee a long time and has contributed mightily to the resurrection of the college from a burned down nothing to one of the finest in the country. He was his late father's capable assistant and we hope he will not be disturbed in any way.

Many may be concerned about the future of Florida Normal. They need not worry. What has happened in Florida also happened in Texas. A private school, Texas College, operated by the CME church, had its president snapped up by the state college at Prairie View, but Texas College is better now than ever.

Florida Normal would make no mistake to place either Dr. Lanier or Prof. N. W. Griffin as its president. In either man the school would have the highest type of Christian leadership, one that would command the respect of all types of citizens, and one that would equal the best in educational attainments and moral character. If neither is a Baptist that little fact could be handled in about the same way Dr. Bethune handled her problem when she found she was not an old line Methodist. In fact, with either man at the helm Florida Normal might conceivably follow the example of Texas College and do even better than it had ever done before.

Meanwhile we congratulate Dr. Gray on his appointment and wish for him all the success that he may merit. — Tampa Bulletin.

Dean Tilley Named Florida Normal Head

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.
7-13-44

RALEIGH, N. C.—The appointment of Dr. John L. Tilley as president of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, St. Augustine, Fla., was announced here this week.

Dr. Tilley has served as dean of the school of religion at Shaw University for many years, and has had wide experience as a pastor. He succeeds Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., at Florida Normal. Dr. Gray resigned recently to accept the presidency of Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee.

Dr. Gray Pres. Fla. A. and M. College

Tribune - Savannah, Ga.
7-13-44

Tallahassee, Fla., July (ANP)—Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., president of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, St. Augustine, was appointed president of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college. The appointment of the 38 year old college executive was made known last week by the board of control. His appointment was made at a meeting of the board June 8.

Dr. Gray succeeds the late Dr. J. R. E. Lee, who died several months ago after serving the college 20 years.

Dr. Gray was born in Richmond, Va. He matriculated at Bluefield State Teachers' college, W. Va., where he played varsity football, baseball, tennis and basketball. He received his masters degree in chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania in 1943 and his Ph. D. from the same school in 1942.

Before taking over the reins of his present position, Dr. Gray served on the faculty of Southern university, Scotlandville, La. In addition to his school work, he is an ordained minister. It is expected that he will assume his new position in about 60 days.

pal of the demonstration school at Southern University, and for three years as president of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute at St. Augustine, the selection of such a youthful leader to this responsible position evidences a definite break with southern traditions.

Gray is considered a brilliant and fearless, yet tactful speaker. His administration at Florida Normal has been featured by a tremendous increase in the financial support of the school, over \$40,000.00 having been raised from Negroes in Florida during the past year. The Sigma Mu. National Honorary Society, and

President Gray is the youngest Negro president holding the Ph.D. degree. He is a product of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute; Bluefield State Teachers' College; and the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Gray is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu. National Honorary Society; and

Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., President of Florida A. & M., Youngest College Head

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The recent election of Dr. William H. Gray as president of Florida A. and M. College is being regarded as startling evidence of the recognition now accorded Negro leadership by progressive elements in the South.

has been generally recognized for his research ability. He has had a varied career ranging from playing semi-professional baseball and basketball teams in the east, to sports editor of the Philadelphia Independent and the Baltimore Afro-American; he is a regional director for the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and a member of the Commission on Higher Institutions of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes.

Young President



Dr. WILLIAM H. GRAY, Jr.

18c-1944

Dr. Haywood Is Named President Of Gammon Seminary

BY V. W. HODGES

CHICAGO—(SNS)—Dr. John W. Haywood of Morristown, Tenn., was unanimously elected president of Gammon Theological Seminary by the seminary board of trustees meeting at the LaSalle Hotel at a reorganizational conference of the Methodist Church boards here Thursday.

Dr. Haywood was a former dean of Wiley College, Marshall, Texas and of Morgan College, Baltimore. For the past eight years he has been president of Morristown College.

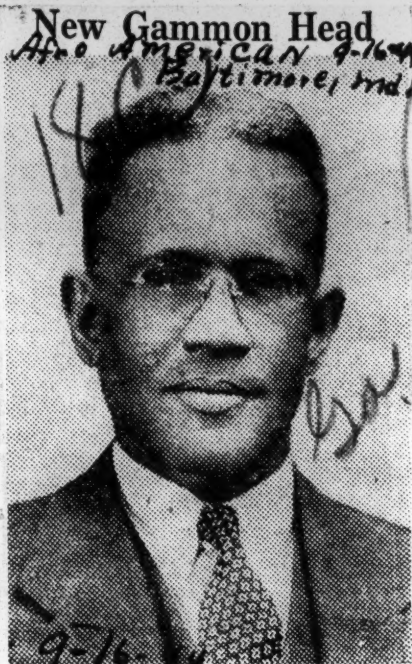
Bishop D. H. King, resident bishop of the Atlanta Coast Area, and president of the Gammon board of trustees, presided over the session here. Bishop Arthur J. Moore, resident bishop of the Atlanta area, succeeds Bishop Willis J. King. Southeastern jurisdiction was unanimously voted membership to the board of trustees.

Gammon's New President

The election this week of Dr. John W. Haywood to the presidency of Gammon Theological Seminary continues unbroken the long chair of succession of great men to head and direct the affairs of a great institution. Already distinguished for his record of service, both to Christian education and religion within the Methodist Church, Dr. Haywood brings to his new work the rich heritage of well over a quarter of a century of faithful service to the deanship of Wiley College in Texas, Morgan College in Baltimore and for the past eight years, President of the Morristown College in Tennessee.

In thus choosing Dr. Haywood, the wisdom of the Board of Trustees amply demonstrates their determination, not merely to continue the high calibre of service of the institution in training future ministers and other Christian workers for leadership in the church, but likewise gives assurance that it recognizes its responsibility in providing trained Christian leaders for the other denominations, which more and more are looking to Gammon for such service as the largest and best equipped theological seminary in the world for Negroes.

We not only congratulate the Board upon the selection of its new head for Gammon but also for their wise choice of Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Resident Bishop of the Atlanta Area of the Southeastern Methodist Jurisdiction, as a member of its Board of Trustees. And this paper is happy to pledge the same cooperation and support to the new president as was our privilege to give to Dr. Willis J. King, whose service at the Seminary was outstanding.



DR. JOHN HAYWOOD,

Georgia

Bell Resigns Presidency At Alcorn College;

World-Memphis, Tenn

6-26-44

Board Takes No Action, Successor Mentioned

Sore-Heads Charge Prexy With Stressing Social Equality, Liberal Arts Views

ALCORN, Miss. — Dr. Williams is expected to be chosen. H. Bell, President of Alcorn College since 1934, tendered his resignation to a five man investigation committee of the State Board for Prof. R. H. Hurst, of Alcorn College; Prof. I. S. Sanders, Principal of Lanier High School, Jackson; Lucius Patton, Alcorn storekeeper; and Prof. Anselm J. Finch, of Brandon, Miss. 6-26-44

The resignation of President Bell climaxed a series of charges made against him almost from the beginning of his administration. Among them being that he is no liberal arts minded, that under his direction the college was not properly performing the functions of a land grant college; and another made some four years ago charging him with attempting to teach Social Equality at the institution. According to well founded reports, long current throughout the State, those responsible for the charge made against resigning President include a very small group of alumni, a tiny group of Negro leaders and a few teachers who lost their position at the college because of the lack of scholarship as the President sought to raise the college to accredited standards.

The committee to which the President tendered his resignation Saturday was on a visit to the college to conduct an investigation on the latest charge that the institution was not properly performing the functions of a land grant college. Members of the committee were Hon. J. O. Emmerich, Hon. Ransom, Aldrich, Hon. J. G. Pritchard, Dr. H. L. Ivy and President McLendon, of Union College. The resignation of the President was contained in a statement presented to the committee at the institution Saturday. The statement is as follows:

"There has been some controversy regarding the college which seems to increase. Since the public is confused rendering more difficult the promotion of the progress of the institution, I here tender my resignation, affective at your pleasure in the interest of the college, action on the resignation pending my race, and my state."

The State Board has taken no report of the committee, which will be made at the next meeting of the board to be held in early June. Meanwhile the committee authorized the President to continue as head of the institution until the minds of some people concerned

ing the status of the college."

In addition to Chairman Emmerich, the special committee that accepted Bell's resignation consisted of Ransom Aldrich, Dr. H. M. Ivy, R. D. McClendon and Joe Pritchard. 6-22-44

Committeemen, in announcing the appointment of Bowles to the post of acting president, stressed that the functions of the committee are designed to "advance and not dwarf the development of Alcorn College."

At the same time committeemen expressed belief that "emphasis should be placed upon vocational training." They said Dr. Clarence Dorman, head of the experiment station at State College, has been invited to make a survey of agricultural resources at the institution with a view of advising the Executive Committee and the acting president on "how to proceed for a progressive development" of the "forgotten" institution.

Faculty Committee Headed By P. S. Bowles Now Running Alcorn College To Stress Vocational Training

JACKSON, Miss. — A faculty committee, headed by Prof. P. S. Bowles, veteran member of the Alcorn Association, were planning to present their views to the Governor Alcorn College last Friday following the resignation of President Wm. H. Bell. Other members of the committee are W. D. Nelson, O. W. Sanders, and A. D. Forbes. 7-27-44

The appointment of the Faculty Committee was announced following a conference of President Bell and Professor Bowles with the Executive Secretary of the State Board here earlier in the week and is reported to have been made at the suggestion of the resigning president, who, it was first thought, would remain at the head of the institution until September. 7-27-44

Although the Faculty Committee has been appointed to run the affairs of the institution until a successor to the resigning president is chosen, the committee has already announced that it would stress vocational training, and has called upon the State A. and M. College, at Starkville, to make a survey with a view of progressive development of the Vocational training program of the college.

Meantime reports from throughout the state were being heard to the affect that many of the prominent Alcorn Alumni, who were not called upon with respect to the

Quits State Post



President Wm. H. Bell who resigned as president of Alcorn College last Saturday during an investigation of charges that the institution was not properly performing the functions of a land-grant college. 7-23-44

Bell Resigns Presidency At Alcorn College;

Board Takes No Action, Successor Mentioned

Sore-Heads Charge Prexy With Stressing Social Equality, Liberal Arts Views

legge because of the lack of scholarship as the President sought to raise the college to accredited standards. 7-23-44

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authorized the President to continue as head of the institute until September when his successor is expected to be chosen.

Among the active candidates to succeed Pres. Bell according to reports, are Prof. Charlie Wilson, Prof. R. H. Hurst, of Alcorn College; Prof. I. S. Sanders, Principal of Lanier High School, Jackson; Lucius Patton, Alcorn storekeeper; and Prof. Anselm J. Finch, of Brandon, Miss. 7-23-44

The resigning president is a native of Mississippi, born in Meridian where he attended public school and Haven Institute. He received the Bachelor of Arts degree at Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., and his Master degree at the Northwestern University. Before assuming the presidency of Alcorn he had served four years at Langston University in Oklahoma and three years at the State A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C., both land grant colleges.

Alumni Blamed For Ouster Of President

Former - Houston, Texas

JACKSON, Miss. — (A.N.P.) — The letter was signed by J. W. Grantham of Montrose, chairman of the alumni committee; J. H. Mose-ly, Granada, president of the alumni association, N. H. Pilate, Newton, E. T. Hawkins, Forest; L. W. Easterling, Clarksdale; I. E. Edwards, Mound Bayou; J. H. Bolden, Pass Christian; and A. L. Graves, Forest, Miss.

Charges were made here this week that a letter from the alumni committee of the college and not white landlords as was first thought, resulted in the ouster of William H. Bell as president of Alcorn college.

The letter sent to the state board of institutions of higher learning, sources close to the school claim, caused the board to deny Dr. Bell an opportunity to read his report before accepting his resignation.

Cooks And Maids

The letter roundly condemned the Bell administration for failing to change the school's curriculum away from emphasis on liberal arts, to what the alumni contended the more practical training of Mississippi's youth to become farmers, cooks and maids.

"It is the committee's conviction," the letter read, "after taking stock of the employment opportunities in the state that the college should (a) maintain, what for lack of a better name, we shall call a two-year terminal course in general agriculture for those boys and young men who desire technical training in one or more phases of agriculture for the purpose of entering the farming occupation either as owners, operators, or plantation managers, but who would not be interested in securing a degree or in teaching agriculture.

"The requirement for entrance in such a course would probably be no more than a grammar school education. (b) Maintain a two year terminal course in home making for those girls who would be interested only in securing information in housekeeping, cafe and cafeteria service, home nursing, training for cooks, maids, chefs, laundry workers, and just plain housewifery."

9-22-44

18c-1944

South Carolina

New College President
See New York Times



COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dr. J. A. Ba-coats who served as vice-president of Benedict College the last year and a half, and who has been acting president of the Institution since the death of Dr. J. J. Starks, was unanimously elected president of the institution in a special call meeting of the board of trustees, Thursday. *2-12-44*

Before coming to Columbia, Dr. Ba-coats was president of Leland College at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The new Benedict College president received his A. B. degree from Bishop College at Marshall, Texas; his B.D. and D.D. degrees at Virginia Union University; and his A. M. degree at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. He pursued further studies at the University of Chicago, Columbia University, New York, and the University of Iowa.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS

12-8-44
AT A. AND I. HELD
TENN
Large Crowd Hears
Splendid Address by
Dr. F. D. Patterson,
President of Tuskegee
NASHVILLE GLOBE

Formal inaugural ceremonies for President Walter S. Davis of A. I. State College, took place on Thanksgiving Day in the presence of a large audience, composed of the student body and many visitors, including alumni.

The inaugural address was delivered by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, who lauded the achievements of the pioneers in Negro education who sacrificed so much of their energy in building the foundation upon which the present generation has the opportunity to accomplish much.

It was plain that the speaker was referring, among others, to the late Dr. William J. Hale, first President of A. and I., who served in that capacity for thirty-two years. Dr. Patterson expressed the view that Negro colleges of the South should put major emphasis on training their students for service in the South, where the great majority of the members of their race live.

Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan swore in the new president of the college, who was elected to the post in the fall of 1943 after having been made acting president at the beginning of the school term of that year. Brief speeches were made by Edward Mullins, a student; Dr. Walter D. Denny, of the Class of 1924, by Dr. Thomas E. Poag, faculty member and Dr. J. E. Walker, of Memphis.

The devotionals were led by Dr. W. S. Ellington, pastor of First Baptist Church, East Nashville.

FOOTBALL THRILLER

In the afternoon, one of the largest crowds ever seen on the college campus witnessed the thrilling homecoming football game between A. and I. and Wilberforce which was to the joy of the great crowd, won in the last few minutes of play by the A. and I. "T-t-t-t-t" coached this year by the famous Henry Arthur Kean, former coach of the Kentucky State "Thorobreds." The football class was a nip and tuck affair throughout the afternoon and the final scores 19 to 18.

A dance at night and a meeting of the A. and I. Alumni on Friday were other features of the Thanksgiving Season activities.

giving Season activities.

Members of the Alumni, prior to their meeting stated that the principal business would be completion of the organization and action looking to placing a suitable memorial on the campus in honor of the late President Hale.

Tennessee A. and I. to Inaugurate President

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. W. S. Davis will be inaugurated as the second president of Tennessee A. and I. College on Thursday, November 30, date of the school's annual homecoming observance.

The inaugural address will be delivered by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Davis, who was elected as permanent president of Tennessee State last November, was for thirteen years director of the school's Department of Agriculture. He succeeds the late Dr. W. J. Hale, Baltimore, Md.

Install Davis As Tenn. State Head

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Inauguration ceremonies for Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee A. and I. State college, will be held in the college auditorium, Thursday, Nov. 30 at 10 a.m.

Dr. Davis is the second president of the school. He succeeded the late Dr. W. J. Hale at the beginning of the 1943-44 school term, coming to the position as school head after serving on the faculty as director of the department of agriculture for thirteen years.

The inauguration address will be delivered by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Student Center Donated to Fisk

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Presentation of a \$10,000 International Student Center to Fisk University was made by Miss Margaret S. Campbell in memory of her parents, William O. and Mary S. Campbell, during the fifteenth annual festival of music and fine arts last week.

The center, the first of its kind in the South, will provide opportunity for all students and other members of Nashville and neighboring communities to participate in a common fellowship, regardless of their racial, ancestral or cultural origins.

In making the presentation, Miss Campbell said, "Only as we share in this kind of fellowship will we be worthy of the high purpose of this center, which is the 'Brotherhood of Man in a World Community.'"

Tennessee

Dr. R. W. Riley New Head Of Baptist Seminary

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh Courier

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Upon the resignation of Dr. James M. Nabrit, secretary of the National convention, as president of the ABT seminary at the recent board of directors' meeting, the Rev. Ralph W. Riley, secretary of the Pension department and minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist church, Montgomery, Ala., was elected as president of the American Baptist Theological seminary, here.

NEW PREXY



As one who has had unusual contact in high circles of the church, a rich experience as a pastor, having made a definite contribution to the Pension department and who holds both the college and seminary degree, the new head comes well fitted to the position which he has been elected.

The American Baptist Theological seminary is under the auspices of the Southern and National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., and is controlled by a joint-holding board of the two conventions.

Within the 20 years of the existence of the school, graduates have gone to places of pastoral leadership in Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Georgia and Louisiana, with others in the armed forces serving as chaplains.

Dr. Ralph W. Riley, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist church, Montgomery, Ala., who has been elected president of the American Baptist Theological seminary, Nashville, Tenn., to succeed Dr. James M. Nabrit.

Davis Inaugurated At Tenn. State

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Walter S. Davis was formally inaugurated as president of Tennessee State college, Thursday as a special serv-

rated as president of Tennessee State College November 30 at services held in the college auditorium at 10 a.m. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, delivering the principal address.

"The new administration we honor today," said Dr. Patterson, "has assumed its responsibility during one of the most crucial periods in the history of our nation and the world at large. These devastating years have made clear many of the faults of civilization. The challenge of a new day is at hand... No educational institution that considers itself worthy of the name may escape its part of that stupendous task."

Remarks on behalf of the state of Tennessee were made by Gov. Prentice Cooper, on behalf of the state board of education by Commissioner B. O. Duggan, on behalf of the state department of education by W. E. Turner, director of Negro education. Greetings were extended Dr. Davis on behalf of the student body by Edward Mullins, on behalf of the alumni by Dr. Walter Donney of Winchester, on behalf of the faculty of the college by Dr. T. E. Poag and on behalf of the citizens of the state by Dr. J. E. Walker.

COLLEGE HEAD NAMED

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13—(AP) Dr. W. S. Davis, director of dental education at Meharry Medical College since May, 1942, will become president of the institution Jan. 1, 1945, succeeding Dr. Edward L. Turner, who has served in that capacity since 1938. Charles Nelson, president of the school's board of trustees, in making the announcement said Dr. Turner plans to resume the practice of medicine at Bradford, Pa.

To Inaugurate New Tenn. State Prexy On November 16

NASHVILLE, (ANP)—Thursday, November 30, has been set as the inaugural date for Dr. W. S. Davis, second president of Tennessee A. & I. State College. The services will be held in the college auditorium at 10 a. m. and the address will be given by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Elected as permanent president of the school in November, 1943, Dr. Davis had served on the school's faculty for 13 years as director of the department of agriculture and Smith Hughes teacher trainer in agriculture.

Dr. Davis was named acting president of the school immediately following the termination of Dr. William J. Hale's presidency. The new head is considered one of the youngest of the land grant college presidents.

Tenn. State Prexy Formally Inaugured

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Walter S. Davis was formally inaugu-

Inaugurate New Prexy

Defender - Chicago, Ill.

Of Sam Huston College

4-15-44 — AUSTIN, Texas — Karl Everett Downs, who was

selected to the presidency of Samuel Huston college at the age of 30, will be inaugurated April 12, 13 and 14 as the youngest college president in America. The inauguration and accompanying Educational Conference will bring to Austin many of the country's most distinguished educators and religious leaders.

Among those on the program are Dr. E. W. Kelly, Union Memorial Methodist church; Dr. Donald Trippett, Los Angeles; Dr. Russell A. Lewis, Austin; Dr. Homer P. Rainey, University of Texas; Dr. Walter Muelder, University of Southern California; M. Lafayette Harris, president of Clark college; Egbert C. McLeond, Wiley college president; Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university; Margaret Da-

the Ph.D. degree at the University of Southern California. He has traveled extensively in Europe and is author of "Meet The Negro."



KARL EVERETT DOWNS

vis Brown, president of Gilbert Academy; Gov. Coke Stevenson of Texas; Mayor Tom Miller of Austin; Dr. Gerald Harvey, executive secretary of the Methodist Board of Education, Los Angeles; the Rev. Charles L. Warren, Oakland, Calif.; Dr. Mary E. Branch, Tillotson college president; Miss Muriel Day, executive secretary, Women's Society of Christian Services, New York; Dr. T. B. Nichols, Board of Christian Education, West Texas and Texas conference; Dr. J. E. Scott, Houston; Dr. Albert Shirley, San Antonio; Dr. Adam C. Powell, New York City; Dr. E. Stanley Jones, Dr. M. S. Davage, Prof. R. W. Tatum, Mrs. K. W. McMillan, Prof. J. S. Henry and others.

President Downs is an alumnus of the school where he is to be inaugurated as president. He has received his B.D. degree from Gammon Theological Seminary; his A.T.M. degree from Boston university and is completing his work for

18c-1944

Texas

Paul Quinn Prexy Quits

WACO. President George Davis of Paul Quinn college resigned suddenly a few days ago. Rumor has it that Dean Hill of Morris Brown is to succeed him as president at Paul Quinn. Announcement of the successor is supposed to take place within a week. It is said that President Davis' resignation was unexpected, and that he is going to Columbia to study.

Paul Quinn Has New Texas President

WACO.—Dr. George A. Singleton, newly-appointed president of Paul Quinn college in Waco, Texas, has studied at Allen, Boston, Harvard and Chicago universities. Dr. Singleton has served as head of the department of social science at Allen university, Professor of Negro history and Dean of theology at Morris Brown college.

Dr. Singleton served as a chaplain in World War I. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the Shriners, the Elks, Masonic Lodge and the NAACP.



RECEPTION FOR HAMPTON GRADUATES—President and Mrs. Ralph P. Bridgman of Hampton Institute received members of the mid-year graduating class of the college on Jan. 30, in the Mansion House, their new home on the Hampton campus. In the photo are, left to right, Miss Ellen M. Brown of Elmira, N. Y., who graduated from the division of general studies, Miss Momenta L. Weaver of Gary, Ind., who graduated from the division of education; President Bridgman, Mrs. Bridgman, and Robert Ogden Purves, former treasurer of the college.

President Bridgman Inducted

2-12-44
HAMPTON—At Founder's Dayhouse was staged at "The Moorings" by the alumni. At four o'clock on Jan. 30 at Hampton Institute a combined baccalaureate to mid-Sunday afternoon Acting President Lanier and Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman received the members of the Southern Education Foundation, Inc. service was staged in Memorial Church, featuring an address by of the graduating class and their Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president visiting relatives at Mansion House.

He urged the graduating class to develop tolerance and love for their fellow man which characterized the personality of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, the Institute's founder, who was born on Jan. 30, 105 years ago.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION MEETS

2-12-44
In the afternoon the National Alumni Association of the college dedicated its new headquarters, located in the former home of the Purves' family on the campus. "The Moorings."

It was formally presented several weeks ago by Mrs. Alexander Purves, wife of a former treasurer of Hampton Institute and the mother of Robert Ogden Purves, trustee, who spoke at the dedicatory exercises of the alumni association.

J. M. G. Ramsey, chairman of the campaign committee of the alumni association presided at the exercises, which also included brief remarks by Ralph P. Bridgman, new Hampton president; Dr. Albert Reid, president of the alumni; Dean of Instruction R. O'Hara Lanier; Dr. Thomas W. Turner of the Hampton Institute faculty; and Jeremaid Ingram, president of the student council.

during 1943. They were Dr. R. B. Jones, Trenton, N. J.; and in Nathaniel Dett, Dr. Harry D. absentia, Harold L. Trigg, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dett was once head of the music department; Dr. Howe was school physician; and Mr. Slovell was a member of the board of trustees and former secretary of the institute.

HEAR PRESIDENT DAVIS

On Monday evening President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College invited the first mid-year graduating class of Hampton Institute to "Live dangerously or die willingly," for a "world of free men and for a realistic democracy at home which will include all people freely and equally."

Adding that this is not in the interest of Negroes only but to save democracy for America and peace for the world, he said "The right of Negroes in America to work, to be upgraded as workers, and to bargain collectively with other workers is being used by sinister forces in this country to harm the total interest of America and the cause of democracy wherever it exists in the world."

"Negroes and their friends must constantly fight to remove every barrier and discrimination which would result in 'freezing' Negroes in undesirable jobs. The fight must continue so as to bring about complete equality among Negro and white workers in all phases and classes of organized labor," he declared.

BRIDGMAN GIVEN CHARTER

Dr. Davis was introduced by Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier, who subsequently conferred the bachelor of science degree upon the 16 members of the graduating class and then presented the charter of Hampton Institute to its new president, Ralph P. Bridgman, who officially became head of the college Monday morning.

The transfer of authority was followed by a pledge of loyalty from the alumni by Dr. Albert O. Reid, president of the Alumni Association.

Mr. Bridgman arrived on the campus with his wife and youngest daughter, Betsy Shafro. The Bridgmans have two other daughters, Helen Romaine, student at Vassar, and Phoebe Anne, a student at Cambridge School. They have taken up residence at the Mansion House.

The first official act of the new president was to preside at a meeting of the administrative council on Tuesday morning.

HONOR GRADUATES

Miss Ellen M. Brown, Elmira, N. Y., graduated with high honors; degrees with honors were awarded Miss Evelyn C. Diamond, strong League presented memorial of Norfolk, Va.; Miss Rachel L. Finley, Uniontown, Pa.; Miss Lucy

Virginia

BOARD MEETING 2-12-44

Attending the board meeting were J. Henry Scattergood, chairman; Philadelphia; Rev. Henry W. Foote, vice chairman, Belmont, Mass.; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, New York City; Dr. Morgan E. Norris, Kilmarnock, Va.; Thomas D. Cabot, Boston, Mass.; Robert O. Purves, Dr. J. M. G. Ramsey of Richmond, Ralph B. Johnson of New York City; and Ralph P. Bridgman, new president of Hampton.

Hampton's Seventh President Norfolk, Va.

2-19-44
WHEN Dr. Ralph Parkhurst Bridgman assumed the presidency of Hampton Institute on February 1 he became the seventh distinguished American educator to head this historic and nationally famous institution of higher learning.

The fact that he takes over the reins at this time when the college is successfully playing a dual role in the educational scheme—a situation brought on by the exigencies of war—only serves to point up his peculiar fitness for the task ahead.

Dr. Bridgman brings to his new post a wealth of training and experience which admirably fits him for the grave responsibilities he has assumed. In years he is just old enough to have lived in the adult age through the past 25 years of the constantly expanding difficulties involved in the attempts to effect a meeting between race relations and the concept of real democracy. Conversely, he is young enough to take hold of these difficulties with vigor.

The new Hampton Institute head finds the college in excellent financial condition and, by the same token, the morale of both students and workers at a high level. That this state of affairs is due, in large measure, to the able interim leadership of Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier, and his administrative associates, there can be little doubt.

The Journal and Guide wishes Dr. Bridgman God-speed in his new post in the full assurance that he will measure up in every detail to the noble traditions which characterize Hampton Institute.

Union University, first as director of religious activities, and later as dean of the school of religion. His recent study, "Religion in the United States," published by the Yale University Press, is a new contribution to the study of religion in America. Dr. Bridgman is a native of Charleston, S. C., and is a graduate of the former institution. He is currently a member of the staff of the University of Charleston, S. C., where he is in charge of the department of religion. He is also a member of the staff of the University of Virginia, where he is in charge of the department of religion.

2-19-44
DR. BRIDGMAN, N. Va.—At the meeting of the board of trustees on July 24, Dr. Richard L. Lanier, dean of the School of Religion of Virginia Union University, elected fourth president of the college, to succeed Dr. R. O. Lanier, who retired July 1, after 45 years of service. Dr. Bridgman, a native of Virginia, was educated at Morehouse College, and then at the Hampton Institute, where he received his bachelor's degree in 1913. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is the pastor of the church in Norfolk, Va. He has been on the staff of Virginia

United Nations Are Not United, Negro College Graduates Told

**Mutual Distrust
Is Charged**
4-27-44

Frankfort, Ky., April 26 (AP)—Mutual distrust of the western European nations for each other will make a lasting peace impossible without the active participation of this nation and Russia in a world organization based upon the equality of all people, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, declared here today. He spoke at the Kentucky State College for Negroes' commencement where, on recommendation of President R. B. Atwood, State Superintendent of Public Instruction John Fred Williams presented diplomas to the forty-eight graduates—all young women.

"The United Nations," said the speaker, "are not united. Great Britain, the most cold-blooded and thorough-going exploiter of human life that has appeared in history," and the other Allies with colonial possessions are "caught in the vicious circle of imperialism, each unable to liberate its subject peoples for fear of competition from the others."

"If these nations are left to themselves they will be incapable of organizing a new world of justice and freedom because of mutual distrust."

Says U. S. Trusted.

Dr. Johnson declared Russia is "the only great nation to have eliminated race prejudice." It is rich in the raw materials of industrial civilization, he said, and it seems to be the only European nation without colonial ambitions.

"Of all the great western powers, the predominantly white nations, the United States is the only one generally trusted by the peoples of China, India and Africa."

If because of isolationism, belief in the dominance over the entire world of the United States and Great Britain, or the belief in "white supremacy," he added, this country fails to establish a world organization based upon equality of all peoples, "we will wake up one day to find the peoples of China, India and Africa, the vast majority of the world's population, have turned their faces from us and will be looking to Russia as their leader."

"Then within our life time the whole bloody business of 1914-18 and the present will be repeated but with our nation fighting against the bulk of the people of the world led by Russia and to suppress the very ideals for which we are now struggling."

Dr. Smart To Preach A. U. Baccalaureate

5-23-44

Dr. Wyatt Aiken Smart, professor of Biblical Theology at Emory University, will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating classes at Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College on Sunday, May 28, at 3 p. m. in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College.

Dr. Smart has been on the faculty of Emory University for the past 30 years. A graduate of Vanderbilt University and Union Theological Seminary, he has been honored for his achievements by Southern Methodist University with the degree of doctor of divinity. He has held pastorates at the Trinity Church, Lynchburg, Va.; the Park View Church, Portsmouth, Va., and the First Church, Charlottesville, Va. A member of the Interracial Commission, Dr. Smart is co-author of the book "Presiding in These Times."

Commencement activities in the Atlanta University System will formally open on Saturday, May 27, with the reception of the Presidents of the affiliated institutions of the Graduating Classes from 8 to 10 o'clock in the University Dormitories.

On Monday, May 29, at 6 p. m., degrees of master of arts, master of science, master of social work, and bachelor of science in library service, will be awarded by President Rufus E. Clement at Atlanta University's commencement exercises in the Quadrangle facing the Library. The commencement speaker will be Mr. Charles Clinton Spaulding of Durham, N. C., president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

On Tuesday morning at 10:30 a. m. in Sale Hall Chapel, the Morehouse commencement exercises

will take place. The speaker will be Judge Hubert Delaney of the Domestic Relations Court of the City of New York, President Benjamin E. Mays will award degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science to seniors completing their work this year.

The Spelman College Commencement exercises at 10:30 a. m. on Wednesday, May 31, will bring the five days activities to a brilliant close. Dr. Walter Clinton Jackson, dean of administration of the Women's College, University of North Carolina, will be the speaker. Degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science will be awarded by President Florence M. Read.

21 Graduated From Hampton

5-30-44

Hampton Institute, Va., May 29 (Spl.).—Seventy-one young men and women received certificates, diplomas, and degrees from President Ralph P. Bridgman of Hampton Institute this afternoon in the seventy-fourth annual commencement exercises of the college during which Dr. Rayford W. Logan, head of the history department of Howard University, delivered the major address.

The graduates included nine young men who had completed requirements for certificates and diplomas from the division of trades and industries at the college and 61 candidates for the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture, business, education, general studies, and home economics. One young woman, who entered the division of nurse education in February to complete necessary academic requirements, also was awarded the bachelor of science degree in nurse education. She was Miss Lula C. Jordan of Newport News.

Shoulder Responsibilities Of Life, Clark Grads Told

5-31-44

By V. W. HODGES

"That man is best equipped for life who is best prepared to shoulder the responsibilities of life," said Dr. Roy L. Smith, editor of the Christian Advocate, Methodist Church, as he delivered the 75th commencement address Tuesday morning to the Clark College graduates.

Dr. D. H. Stanton, Secretary, Atlanta Division, American Bible Society, gave the invocation. Two splendid musical selections, "Hear Our Prayer, Oh Lord," and a spiritual "Sit Down," were rendered by the Clark College chorus, under the directorship of J. De Koven Killingsworth.

Admonishing the graduates to "Search the yesterdays in order to make their tomorrows great," Smith outlined three rules which should serve as guide posts for a successful future. "You must possess a new sense of your individual responsibility in making a better and safer world. You must have a new evaluation for the age in which you live. And you must possess a profound religious faith to carry over into the future. Faith in self, in life, in the world, and in God,"—these attributes are sufficient to build and give meaning to the new, postwar world, about which we hear so much. But remember, there is no magic in that new world. It can only come and be made better as you make it, Dr. Smith said.

COLLEGE PROGRESS TOLD

Dr. James P. Brawley, president, gave an illuminating report of the cooperative efforts of students, teachers and alumni in swelling the financial support to the college during the past scholastic term, announced a number of prizes and awards, and gave an overall picture of the future of the college as it turns face-ward to its second 75 years of fruitful service.

Rev. D. S. Dykes, pastor of Wiley Methodist Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., and retiring national president of the Alumni Association, inducted the members of the graduating classes into the Alumni Association and gave a brief resume of the purpose and scope of the activities of that body.

Dean A. A. McPheeters presented the candidates to the president for the conferring of degrees. Forty-five were awarded degrees as follows:

BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE

Annie Ruth Adams, Margaret Harding Aiken, Montez Evangelyn Bacon, Bennie Ruth Boles, Dee Lone Geraldine Bowers, Evelyn Florence Bridges, Rosa Belle Buchanan, Kathryn Marie Clifton, Verna L. Cooke, Carole Stanton Curry, Evelyn Hazel Easley, Anderson Clifford Epps, Jr., John Thomas Gibson, III, Myrtle Heath Evans, Mary Alice Harris, Shirley Wilbings Howell, Annie Harriet Jackson, Magnolia Theodore Johnson, Annie Pearl Jordan, Dorris Ruth McDowell, Mary Anthony McGill, Udalga Zorosha McKinnon, Cleo Outlaw, Dorothy Corabelle Points, Rose Mae Rutledge, Maude Melvane Sanders, James Nathaniel Shopshire, Lubirda Priester Sullivan, Victoria Upton, George D. Walker, Hattie Mae Wiggins, Mildred Christine Williams, Mildred Victoria Wilson, Maurice Willis Woodward and Lottite Maude Wright.

The Bachelor of Science degree was conferred upon one young woman, Louise Georgette Benton.

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
DEGREE IN HOME ECONOMICS**

Marline Burns, (salutatorian), Alice Lucile Davis, (valedictorian), Virginia Lee Coles, Lillian Marian Dunn, Louise Elizabeth Jones, Essie Beatrice Lawson, Elizabeth Evelyn Long, Gertrude Barbara Middleton, and Ethel Elizabeth Samuel.

26 Get Degrees at Lincoln U.

5-10-44

CHESTER, Pa.,—Major General Edward Martin, governor of Pennsylvania, delivered the address at the commencement exercises of Lincoln University, June 6, at which time twenty-one were graduated and six received honorary degrees.

Student speakers at the commencement were salutatorian of the college, Joseph W. Woods, Philadelphia, valedictorian, Charles H. Chamberlain, Charleston, W. Va., and William T. Byrd, Jr., Nicholasville, Ky., speaker for the seminary. Dr. Walter L. Wright, president of the university, presided.

Six honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

The Rev. Augustus E. Bennett, Lincoln '10, of Chicago, the D.D. degree; Bishop Paris A. Wallace, Lincoln '98, of Brooklyn, LL.D.; Bishop John W. Martin, Lincoln

THE COLLEGE

James H. Avery, Middletown, N.J.; Benjamin H. Baskerville, Atlantic City, N.J.; Hillard G. Berry, New York; Irving E. Bevans, New York; William B. Carter, Jr., Philadelphia; Charles H. Chamberlain, Charleston, W. Va.; Eugene A. Clark, Jr., Washington; Casper I. Glenn, Winnsboro, S.C.; Oscar N. Graves, Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE GRADUATES WERE:

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

William T. Byrd, Jr., Nicholasville, Ky.; Hooker D. Davis, Hazlehurst, Miss.; William S. Mercer, Provi-

Equal Education Peoples Voice, 1944 Urged in Dixie

JACKSON, Miss.—Surprising to many racial relations observers was the full agreement reached by the 11 Dixie governors attending the Southern governors' conference that the number one objective of southern states should be "equalization of educational opportunities for all citizens of the south."

Earnest consideration was given by the assembled governors to a proposed educational plan for Negroes including the establishment of a regional university for Negroes and the offer of exchange scholarships for outstanding Negro students to attend schools outside of the south.

Governor Robert Kerr of Oklahoma sounded the keynote Tuesday when he asserted: "I believe it is the only hope of America to have equal opportunity for all. I believe that all the people of this nation should be given equal opportunities, whether they be white or black."

Governor Kerr's statement was given prominent space in most southern newspapers.

Spellman College Journal + Guide - Norfolk, Va. Graduates 64

ATLANTA, Ga.—A college degree is just a beginning, the graduating class of Spellman College was told by Dr. Walter Clinton Jackson, dean of administration of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina at the annual commencement exercises. "The degree represents the ability to think and to recognize good thinking," he pointed out, "and how to live and be somebody."

The speaker was introduced by President Florence M. Read.

Thirty-eight young women received the degree of bachelor of arts.

Prizes and awards presented by President Florence M. Read went to the following: Gwendolyn Harrison, Ella Lett, Ella Tyree, Pearl Dorch, Savannah Ivory, Joyce Cooper Geneva Belle Higgins, and Frances Aurelia Johnson.

The honor students were Gwendolyn Lolita Harrison, Nina Loretta Charlton, Gwendolyn Yvonne Cooper, Gwendolyn Rosetta Dowdell, and Mable Teola Emmanuel.

Tennessee State Journal + Guide - Norfolk, Va. Graduates 116

6-10-44
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Tennessee A. and I. State College held its 32nd annual commencement on Monday, June 5, at which time President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College delivered the commencement address to 116 candidates for the bachelor's degree and one candidate for the graduate degree.

FIRST MASTER'S DEGREE

Mrs. Martha W. Wheeler, honor graduate of Shaw University and granddaughter of the late John Merrick, founder of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, is the first master's degree candidate in the history of the college. The college first conferred the bachelor's degree in 1924.

On Sunday, June 4, at 3:30 p. m. President W. R. Banks of Prairie View State College, delivered the baccalaureate sermon.

6-10-44
There were 15 men and 10 women in the graduating class. Twenty-five members of the class graduated with distinction. Special prizes were offered by national Greek letter organizations, local student organizations and special departments for outstanding scholarship during the academic year.

Students graduating with honors were: Dorothy Savada Murray, Cario, Ill.; Juanita Elizabeth Horner, of Dickson, N. C., and Lena Mae Jones of Memphis, Tenn.

60 Graduate Journal + Guide At Atlanta Norfolk, Virginia. University

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta University held its 75th commencement on May 30 with sixty men and women receiving degrees.

C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., made an eloquent plea for the qualities of self-control, self-respect and dependability in the address to the class.

HONORARY DEGREE

6-10-44
Mr. Spaulding was introduced to the assemblage of approximately 2,000 by President Rufus E. Clement, who also conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws with the following citation:

Honorary master of arts and doctor of laws of Shaw University; eminent insurance executive and banker; pioneer in Negro business; holder of the Harmon Award for creative

achievement in industry and business; president emeritus of the National Negro Business League; constant and generous supporter of efforts for human welfare and uplift; faithful worker in American race relations; ardent believer in the inherent capacity of trained youth of all races; patient, sane, impartial civic leader; astute economic statesman and Christian gentleman.

Sixty were awarded graduate and professional degrees by President Clement as follows:

Masters of Arts: Lincoln Jay Harrison, Marion Brooks, Rosairene Johnson Black, Christine Benton Cash, Nora Foster Dowdy, Ethel Towns Harvey, Vern McDaniel, Ellen Shirley Murry, Susie Lee Morgan, Delia Mae Norman, Marion Perkins Baker, Gladys Washington Sterling, Dorothy Green Taplin, Mamie Martin Thorpe, Esther Simmons Thompson, Frances Packer Wallace, Kenneth Burwell Young, Penelope Laconia Bullock, Vera Louise Sugg, Ola Lee Adams, Rosalie O. Whitmore, Susie Mae Cunningham, James Henry Barnhill, Grace Rosetta Nash, Daniel Calbert Thompson.

6-10-44
Masters of science: Almeta Evelyn Triche, Daniel Paul Golightly, Dorothea Caster Lee Boston.

Masters of social work: Pearl Debnam Bell, Clyde Wilkins Boddie, Sara Carter Campbell, Nannie Trudy Curry, Nida Mae Edwards, Grace Grevious, Jeanette Wynn Harvey, Rowena Littlepage Henderson, Edith Henry, Effie Lee Hildreth, Phannye Brinson Huger, Natalie Helen Jacobs, Frances Marie Jordan, Dorothy Brown Racks, Inez Doris Tucker, and Charley Mae Williamson.

Bachelor of science in library service: Rose M. Bank, Minnie Redmond Bowles, Juanita Boyer, A. B. Bernice Bryant, Charlotte S. Dean, Louise H. Sider, Olga Loretta Hines, Anne Eliza McKay, Doris Lucille Neale, Clarice E. Pierson, Mildred Pope, Everett C. Roberts, Doris Taylor, Josephine Thompson and Dovie Mae Touchstone.

Va. Seminary Graduates 14; Journal + Guide - Norfolk, Va. Hear Address By Publisher

6-10-44
LYNCHBURG, Va. — Virginia Theological Seminary and College closed its 52d annual commencement exercises May 30th, at which time one graduate from the school of theology received the bachelor of divinity degree, six received the bachelor of theology degree and three from the college received the degree of bachelor of arts. There were four graduates from the high school department.

The commencement address was delivered by P. B. Young, Sr., president and publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, who spoke on "The Outlook for Democracy."

The speaker opened his address by saying that democracy in its simplest terms is the acceptance of the principle of the dignity of man as a human being, and the concept of freedom expressed in our Declaration of Independence, and in the civil structure given it by our Constitution. "In America," Mr. Young said, "democracy has been a continuing process in the development of society, gradually expanding in its political, economic and spiritual aspects. It is slowly, but surely seeping into industry, business and education, and is finding more vocal expression in religion." 6-10-44
"While there are reasons for

encouragement," the speaker said "this is no time for over-optimism, or for careless and wasteful use of the opportunities presently at hand. Social progress is achieved by untiring labor, and social gains are held by eternal vigilance."

THE GRADUATES

Bachelor of Divinity: Andrew A. Womack; Bachelor of Theology: Louis C. Brewer, Andrew W. Clark, Leonard S. E. Clark, Emmitt B. Harris, Robert A. Laws, S. Samuel Sutton; Bachelor of Arts: Mary Frances Hodges, Dorsa Mae Sidney, Ethel Mae Watkins.

High School diplomas: Clara Mae Daniels, Helen E. Grayson, Helen Marie Hayes, Bernice Roberta Ransom.

HONORARY DEGREES

The following ministers received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity: James H. Billups, James Jasper Freeman, William R. Frye, George J. Garnett, Robert C. Lawson, Isaac H. Ruffin, Isaac A. J. Kennedy.

Degrees were awarded by Dr. W. H. R. Powell, president of the Seminary.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

6-10-44
The baccalaureate sermon was delivered Sunday, May 28th, by Rev. Dr. W. J. Lucas, of Jenkintown, Pa., whose subject was "The

Man for the Times." On Monday evening the 29th, the Virginia Seminary Club of Lynchburg presented a pageant, the fall term will open on September 13. It was the proceeds from which netted the Seminary \$800. It was the local club's contribution to a fund being raised for the renovation of the main women's dormitory.

Tuskegee Has

160 Graduates

Commencement

Opens May 21

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 16.—Commencement exercises for more than one hundred seniors will begin here Sunday, May 21, when they hear Rev. John E. Culmer, rector, 'St. Agnes' Episcopal, Miami, Fla., deliver the baccalaureate address in the Institute Chapel at 2: p. m.

Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock, Lemuel A. Locklair, Lincoln School, Marion, class of 1934, will deliver the alumni address. Members of the class of 1934 will be assembled for their tenth anniversary reunion. President F. D. Patterson will also speak at the Sunday evening service.

The commencement address will be delivered by President Ralph P. Bridgman of Hampton Institute. He will speak in the chapel at 2 p. m., Monday, May 22. Following President Bridgman's address degrees will be conferred by President Patterson on the members of the graduating classes from the departments of agriculture, home economics, mechanical industries, commercial dietetics, education and physical education. Diplomas will be awarded to the young women completing the course in nurse training.

Members of the ROTC will give an exhibition in the Alumni Bowl Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock and at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon the young women of the Physical Education Department will give a demonstration in the Quadrangle.

Class night exercises will be held in Logan Hall at 7 o'clock Friday evening. At 7 o'clock Saturday evening in Logan Hall members of the junior and senior class will compete in an essay contest for the president prize. At the conclusion of the contest the annual awards will be made.

Members of the class of 1934 returning for the tenth anniversary reunion: Colbert D. Thompson, Philadelphia; Alfred R. Taylor, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Lieut. Robert D. Lloyd, T. J. Dumas, Dothan, Ala.; D. V. Joseph, Roba, Ala.; Elliott Robbins, Greenville, Ala.; David Scott, Lineville, Ala.; Charles Trout, Tuscaloosa, and William E. Lightfoote, St. Augustine, Fla.

Municipal Graduates Hear Plea for Equality

5-24-44

It is time men learned that the world can be united and that there is no need of recurrent wars, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta, Ga., University, told the graduating class of Louisville Municipal College at commencement exercises last night at Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church.

"Either we must learn that fact or we must admit that man is incapable of building a sane, reasonable world," said Dr. Clement, dean of the college from the time it was started in 1931 until he went to Atlanta in 1937.

Friction develops between people and nations because of refusal of one group to admit the "basic, Christian, human quality" of another, he declared.

Pleads for Equality.

"Until education insists on and people accept human equality we will have friction and wars," he added.

Awakened interest of business and professional men as well as educators and journalists in the race question, and the enlightened views developing out of their interest are hopeful signs that the South can dissolve that friction, Dr. Clement said.

Problems of politics, economics and race differences must be solved after the war, he said.

"The people of the various races and groups must learn to get along together with mutual respect and dignity."

Education Has 5 Purposes.

Education has five purposes, he concluded: To train people to earn a living, to build character, to teach the philosophy of democratic government, to emphasize the sanctity of the individual, and to teach human equality.

"As individuals we have a divine right to be different one from another, we should not be stamped into one mold, we should not attempt to standardize education," he said.

Four honor graduates were Gladys Marie Evans, Drucilla Renee Hunter, Lucy Ann Perkins and Thelma Phillips Samuels. Dr. Joseph Fields Laine, Jr., now in the Army, was graduated in absentia.

Diplomas Presented.

Other graduates were: Harriett Bibb, Dorothy Blackwell, Alfreda Burnley, Marjorie Clark, Mary Rosamond Dunn, Ruth Edwards, Sallie Edwards, Frances Hambleton, Edwina Hayden, Scottie Eugenia Herndon, Juanita Mc-

Nary, Sarah McQuinney, Louise Miller, Ada Porter, Ruth Ridley, Thelma Smith, Marjorie Tisdale, Christina White and Verna Wigginton.

Diplomas were presented by Dr. E. W. Jacobsen, president of the University of Louisville, of which the Municipal College is the Negro branch.

The Joseph S. Cotter Literary prize, won by Thelma Frohman Lauderdale, and other awards and prizes, were presented by Dean Bertram W. Doyle.

Negro Colleges Plan Exercises

Commencement activities of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College will begin with a reception for presidents and members of the graduating classes of the affiliated institutions from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m. Saturday in the university dormitories.

Baccalaureate services for the graduating classes will be held at 3 p. m. Sunday in Sisters' Chapel, Spelman College, with a sermon by Dr. Wyatt Aiken Smart, professor of Biblical theology at Emory University.

Atlanta University's commencement exercises will take place at 6 p. m. Monday, when Rufus E. Clement, president, will award degrees in the quadrangle facing the library. Charles Clinton Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be the commencement speaker.

Morehouse College graduates will hear Judge Hubert Delaney, of the domestic relations court of New York city, at their commencement exercises at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday in Sale Hall Chapel. Benjamin E. Mays, president, will confer degrees.

Dr. Walton Clinton Jackson, of the University of North Carolina, will address the graduating class of Spelman College at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday. Degrees will be conferred by Florence M. Read, president of the college.

Southern Whites Challenged To

Study Problems

COLUMBIA, S. C. (SNS)—Dr. B. F. Hubert, president of Georgia Industrial College Thursday issued a challenge to the "white people of the south to begin now to think and work with black men on the problems that surely will engulf us in the postwar world."

Addressing the graduating class of Allen University, Dr. Hubert said that the "ability of white people and colored people to think about and plan for, our southland learn to think together, work together and plan together." The speaker advised agricultural and industrial planning to benefit the South.

Degree Only Beginning Spelman Grads Told

A college degree is just a beginning, the graduating class of Spelman College was told yesterday by Dr. Walter Clinton Jackson, dean of administration.

He said that the degree is only the first step in a long process of learning. He urged the graduates to continue their education and to be prepared for the challenges of the future.

Dr. Jackson warned the young women against always being in a hurry and passing up the beautiful things of life. "Don't worship success," he said, "have faith and courage and take your next step bravely and buoyantly with God will be with you."

Reminding the young women of the many professions open to them today, the speaker stated that "the greatest thing in the world today is to be a young woman who is going to witness things that are undreamed of, and to help bring these things to pass." He believed that with all of the problems, the South contains elements for a great experiment in religion, education and industry, and that the real leadership of the Negro races is coming out of Georgia.

Dr. Jackson warned the young women against always being in a hurry and passing up the beautiful things of life. "Don't worship success," he said, "have faith and courage and take your next step bravely and buoyantly with God will be with you."

Ella Burton Tyree, Philadelphia, Pa.; George Ann Ulen, Ashland, Kentucky; Ira Lee Wallace, Atlanta; Annie Susie Waller, Greensboro, Georgia; Laura Ellen Watson, Greenville, South Carolina; and Carrie Priscilla Williams, Culverton, Georgia.

27 GET B. S. DEGREES

Twenty-seven received the degree of bachelor of science: Roberta Williams Arnold, Tuskegee, Alabama; Estella Yvonne Ashmore, Appling, Georgia; Della Bannister, Atlanta; Ella Mae Billups, Athens, Georgia; Antoinette Graves Brown, Atlanta; Nellie Mae Bush, Gadsden, Alabama; Johnnie Louise Coley, Atlanta; Claudia Ruth Davis, College Park, Georgia; Pearl Dorch, Williston, South Carolina; Mattie M. Gibson, New York City; Cleo Marion Ingram, Atlanta; Ella Louise Jones, Columbus, Georgia; Rose Arlean Lee, Atlanta; Edna Frances Lemon, Atlanta; Dorothy Virginia McGee, Anderson, South Carolina; Mary Frances Martin, Bristol, Virginia; Betty Anne Moss, Culverton, Georgia; Annie Ruth Nelson, Atlanta; Norma Odessa Parton, Savannah, Georgia; Lucy Jemima Ridley, Pittsboro, North Carolina; Emma Louretia Salter, LaGrange, Georgia; Willie Rachel Sherwood, Atlanta; Marguerite Fay Smith, Vicksburg, Mississippi; Mary Louise Smith, Atlanta; and Mary Elizabeth Woods, Atlanta.

Graduating with high honors and with honors were Nina Loretta Harrison; Cora Annie Appleby, Asheville, North Carolina; Annie Laura Chanton, Marietta, Georgia; Nina Loretta Gwendolyn Yvonne Cooper, Mableton, Georgia; Hazel Teola Emanuel, and Gwendolyn Anita Cochrane, Albany, Georgia; Rosetta Dowdell, Bessemer, Alabama; Dela Eagan, Pensacola, Florida; Wallace Middleton, pastor of the Marion Ruth Edwards, Greensboro, North Carolina; Mable Teo-Anna Emanuel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Lelabelle Christine Free-herman, Chicago, Illinois; Margaret Ruth, Atlanta; Laurence James, "Sanctus" (Gounod), and "A Grecian Landscape" by He Gwendolyn Lolita Harrison, Kinston, North Carolina; Geneve Belle Higgins, Lexington, Ky.; Dorothy Thompson, San Antonio, Texas; Gibbons. Participating in the long academic procession were members of the graduating class, the Spelman College faculty, and distinguished platform guests.

Spelman Seniors To Receive Degrees At 10:30 This Morning

Sixty-four young women will be

graduated from Spelman College this morning (Wednesday) at exercises to be held at 10:30 in Sisters' Chapel on the campus. Degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science will be awarded on this occasion by President Flor-ence M. Read. The commencement address will be delivered by Dr. Walter Clinton Jackson, dean of administration.

Believe In Your Black Faces, Dr. Wesley Tells Graduates

Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia June 1, 1944

Fifty-Two Get Diplomas And Degrees From Morris Brown

June 1, 1944

By SPIKE WASHINGTON
(World Staff Writer)

Delivering a scholarly commencement address to the 52 graduates of Morris Brown College Wednesday morning in Big Bethel AME church, Dr. Charles Harris Wesley, illustrious president of Wilberforce University, told the class members that "in efforts for you to develop steps to freedom you must have an expanding vision. Through this vision make the first steps to a plan and then to a complete and ultimate plan."

Using for a subject, "Education For Freedom," the noted educator admonished the graduates that the second step towards freedom should be "An Adequate Preparation," pointing out to the graduates that avenues should never be closed to improving themselves in graduate and professional schools, schools of experience, and through community betterment programs wherever they may find themselves.

PLEADS FOR VISION

In outlining the first step, that of expanding vision, Dr. Wesley spoke at length upon the vision of Robert Fulton who envisioned the steamboat in 1807 when all around him called him foolish for making the attempt. He also mentioned the vision and the determination of Samuel F. P. Morse, father of the telegraph, and how it was born, and elaborated on the foresight and vision of Roger Bacon who as far back as 1261 predicted the instruments of navigation, the machines for flying, the building of great bridges to span large streams of water describing what may be called the magnificent life in that age concerning the things which are today common place with people of this day and age.

Speaking of the adequate preparation, the speaker told the class members to "prepare earnestly and deeply and 'your rewards will come increasingly.'" He pointed to the present preparation for the Second Front and asserted, "the result upon the success or failure of this great invasion of Allied forces will be dependent upon the preparation made for that stroke. Just as that is true, it is also true that the success or failure in your lives," the speaker said, "will come as the result of how well you prepare yourselves."

Dr. Wesley pleaded with the graduates—41 of these candidates for the bachelor of arts degree, the degrees and diplomas, Dr. Wesley was honored with Doctor of Laws degree by the college, and many of whom were Empire builders and build worthily and well as to the building of a great nation. During the course of his address, Dr. Wesley said, "one objective of democracy is the extension of education; and another is the extension of freedom." He spoke on the matter of civilization being one way to freedom and traced democracy from its birth in the 18th century to the present day. He spoke of the methods used by the British, French, the United States, emphasizing their doctrines of extending freedom to man. Mentioned also as one of the founders of the democratic ideas and principles was Thomas Jefferson, who once said, "Diffusion of knowledge by people can be gained through education."

Pointed to by the speaker was Jesus Christ whose doctrine of freedom to mankind was expressed in these words, "Ye shall know the Truth and Truth shall make you free," a doctrine from which all of us will benefit greatly if we apply it to our daily lives." Dr. Wesley repudiated and struck several hard blows at the idea of superior and inferior races using scientific facts as released from several notable agencies, and added "It is difficult to get the truth of the racial idea over to the American people, but when finally obtained by them that there is no superior or inferior races, then the results will be greatly beneficial to all concerned." This truth, the speaker said, "must be put over to all races." There must be a revision of the idea of race and a new concept of the Democratic rights of all people." Presenting Dr. Wesley as Dr. W. A. Fountain, Jr. college president.

DR. WILKES PRAYS

An organ prelude began the service followed by the processional. Rev. W. R. Wilkes, pastor Allen Temple AME Church offered prayers followed by a scripture reading by Rev. E. C. Mitchell. President Fountain lined the hymn "Lead On, O King Eternal." Other music selections by a Woman's chorus of the college under Miss Grace Bur-

ley gave two other selections "Fare Ye Well" and "The Lord's Prayer." The singing of "Alma Mater" closed the program followed by the benediction by Rev. D. T. Bab-

Those awarded the bachelor of arts degrees by Dr. Fountain were: Apple Appling, Sarasyne M. Barnes, Eugenia Barnett, Laura T. Beavers, Annie L. Billingslea, Reuben T. Bussey, Roxie B. Butler, Ulysses G. Campbell, Laverta Y. Canty, Gloria E. Coachman, John Collier, Doris O. Combs, Mattie W. Cooksey, Fletcher M. Crawford, Sarah T. Dean, Theodore McDowens, So-

Commercial diplomas went to: Gaines W. Culpepper, Vivian Moore, Daisy L. Tolbert, Mavis B. Walker, Frankye C. Warner, and Hazel A. Wilkins. Receiving the English diplomas from the Turner seminary were: Benjamin Gay and London F. Sledge and receiving the bachelor of divinity degrees from the same institution were: Theophillis D. Alexander, Hosea C. Carswell, and Christopher C. Hughes.

Dr. Fountain who later made awards at the college. Hundreds crowded into a gracious church for this concluding commencement event.

The Graduate

(From The Chattanooga Observer)

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

At this season of the year thousands of graduates of high schools and colleges march slowly down the aisles to the altar to receive their certificates of graduation which certify they have completed the course of study prescribed by the department of education to earn for them their certificates. They will receive them this year while the world is passing through its gravest and most stupendous crisis known to history.

Never before such prolonged calculated herculean efforts on the part of groups of nations, each impress itself upon the enemy. Beneath and behind this crisis lies the crisis of democracy, as a form of government and of a way of life. In this effort American Negroes are playing a conspicuous part, from Iceland's frozen field to Africa's burning sand he is there. He is on every ship riding the broad backs of the seven seas, and when the final roll is called he will be there.

After the guns cease firing and the cannons cease roaring, the peace will follow. All of the money and blood shed spent to win the war will be in vain unless we emerge from this crisis a better and more considerate people. It is possible to win the war and lose a peace, yet there can be no permanent peace until equality of opportunity and justice is accorded all people, regardless to their racial origin, religious, or political belief. There will be a great opportunity for graduates to help frame a new world order, there will be new leadership to bring about this new order after the war.

That will be the graduates' opportunity. Graduates must not assume, however, that because they received a certificate of graduation that they have conquered all the world; they, of course, have a right to extend their chests and feel elated over their achievements. But definitely they have not conquered the world, they are mere beginners in the great drama of life. If they are honest, industrious, dependable, they are destined to achieve greatness in life, but that is their responsibility, and they and they alone, are the architects of their future. Let us hope that the 1944 graduates will furnish that leadership that will be so badly needed in the post war world.

18d-1944

Florida

Wright Urges Fla. Grads Cast Lot With Minorities

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—(SNS)

—The Rev. John C. Wright, in a stirring Commencement address at the Twenty-first Annual Summer Session of Florida A. and M. College, Sunday at 6 p. m. issued a thought-provoking challenge to the graduating class to cast their lot with those minorities who are the real hope for educational and Christian redemption of the world.

Speaking to the ninety-nine candidates for degrees and twelve candidates for certificates as well as to host of visitors and friends, Rev. Wright reiterated the inevitable triumph of truth and purposeful living in the world, qualities which are the possession of minority.

The speaker further congratulated the graduates for being a part of that minority whose tremendously difficult task is to bring the world out of its depth of seeing chaos.

Rev. Wright, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Atlanta, Georgia, is also a pioneer educator of the State of Florida. He was associated with Dr. Nathan B. Young, serving under the former president in teaching capacities and as Dean of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

He also served as Dean of P. Thune-Cookman College and President of Edward Waters. Too, Rev. Wright was once the executive of Brick Junior College, North Carolina.

The important element in an educational system, said Rev. Wright, is neither the teachers nor the edifice; it is the young people thirsting for knowledge.

History does not depend upon the 98%, he pointed out, but upon the 2%—that undaunted minority willing to suffer and sacrifice to bring irrepressible good into the world.

Rev. Wright advised the graduates to enter into these ranks with eyes courageously fixed upon the stars and feet firmly planted on the earth.

Commencement Season In Atlanta*Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 5-28-44*

Commencement is in the air in Atlanta. No other city in America possesses a richer cultural heritage or greater educational potentialities for Negroes. Four class "A" liberal arts colleges, one top-flight Graduate School, the world's most outstanding, exclusive theological seminary for Negroes, together with the most noted School of Social Work for Negroes in America, stand as shining lights in Negro education and intellectual strength. Indeed Atlanta has been properly characterized the "Athens of Negro education in America."

A glance at the season's commencement calendar will support and substantiate that conclusion. Some of the nation's most noted leaders, white and colored alike, will contribute to the richness of the students lives through the medium of their messages. Perusing today's papers, an Atlantan finds himself faced with the problem of deciding which of these Baccalaureate services he would prefer attending. That decision is no easy matter. Either he will arrive at his conclusion upon his loyalty to a certain college or he will take the old, familiar way of "tossing the proverbial coin." And in that event, he wins either way. At any rate, Atlantans will do well to choose to attend one of the services today.

18d-1944

Seventy-Three Get Degrees At J. C. Smith University

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The seventy-sixth annual commencement of Johnson C. Smith University was conducted Monday, May 22, with the address to the graduating class by Dr. Frederick C. Fowler of the Knoxville Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., and with the awarding of degrees, diplomas and prizes.

Seventy-three graduates received the degree of bachelor of arts; fifteen, the degree of bachelor of science; and seven, the degree of bachelor of divinity. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on the Rev. Thomas B. Hargrave of Knoxville, Tenn., and the Rev. Marion A. Sanders, Sr., of James Island, S. C.

Miss Barbara Juanita Watson of Charlotte received the highest graduating honors of the day, summa cum laude. William W. Mills of Charlotte won the coveted junior prize, a medal that has been awarded by the alumni for 57 years.

Other prizes included: The B. F. McDowell Memorial Bible Prize to Charles R. Davidson and Samuel L. Stephens; the W. W. Mayberry Hebrew Prize to Charles Thomas Walker; the H. Beecher Jackson Homiletics Prize to De Grandvil Burke; and the C. H. Shute Old Testament Prize to Walter T. Davidson.

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Dr. S. Q. Mitchell of the First African Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Mitchell graduated from the College of liberal arts in 1911 and the school of theology in 1915.

Saturday, May 20 was alumni day. A most successful year was reported by the national president, Dr. C. E. Bomar of Orange, N. J. Many prominent old grads were in attendance.

Bennett Journal + Guide Graduates Forty-Six

Seventy-First Commencement Exercises Held

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Forty-six seniors from eleven states received degrees and heard an inspiring address by Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the chapel, Howard University, Washington, D. C., during the seventy-first commencement exercises of Bennett College held here Monday, May 22. President David D. Jones presided.

The commencement schedule opened on Friday and the annual meeting of the Bennett College board of trustees was held on Saturday.

The baccalaureate address was delivered Sunday by Dr. Matthew Simpson Davage, secretary of the department of educational institutions for Negroes, Methodist Church, Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Kathryn Davenport, Norristown, Pa., was valedictorian of the class. Miss Alyce Holloway, Wise, N. C., was named salutatorian.

PRIZES AWARDED

The other prizes and awards announced were: Harriett G. Brock Prize, Sylvia Mangum Green, '47, Elmwood Place, Ohio; Browning Chapel Prize, Ethel Ruth Johnson, '47, Staunton, Va.; Lula Donnell Prize, Mildred Her-ring, '44, Greensboro; Robert B. McCrary prize, Natalie Yvonne Lynn, '47, Selma, Ala.; Rocky Mount Chapter Bennett Club prize, Louise Naille Maye, '47 Rocky Mount; Class of 1921 Prize Roberta Emmorne Favors, '45 Greensboro; Myrtle Laurestine Brown, '45, Columbia, S. C.; and Belle C. Tobias Scholarship Gwendolyn Hope Alexander, '47 Milton, Penn.

President Jones called upon faculty and students to report to the trustees on the year's activities. The three college areas of emphasis—communications, earning a living, and health—were reported by Dr. Ivan E. Taylor, dean of instruction, Dr. Frederic A. Jackson, and Dr. Muriel Petioni.

The list of graduates follows:

NORTH CAROLINA
BACHELOR OF ARTS—Misses Hilda Amaker, High Point; Delores Carnegie, Asheville; Dorothy Forte, Winston-Salem; Frances Hawley, Greensboro; Margaret Hill, High Point; Gladys Morrow, Hillsboro; Ella Parker, Salisbury; Mary Rink, Winston-Salem; Lula Tillet, Edenton; Olivia Wright, Rocky Mount; Myrtle Alston, Greensboro; Betty Wade, Winston-Salem; Sylvia Wallace, Greensboro.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE—Misses Shirley Franklin, Chapel Hill; Delores Graves, Reidsville; Mary Lou Hayes, Greensboro; Alyce Holloway, Warrenton; Juanita Peel, Washington; Dorothy Fisher, Salisbury.

SOUTH CAROLINA
BACHELOR OF ARTS—Misses Evelyn Fripp, St. Helena Island; Delphine Geddes, St. Helena Island; Carrie McDonald, Cheraw; Johnny Pendergrass, Spartanburg; Zedie Vermelle Williams, Anderson; Mildred Herring, Parkersburg.



DR. THURMAN

North Carolina

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE—Misses Caro Fripp, St. Helena Island; Cynthia Stover Camden; Valeria Chappelle, Columbia.

VIRGINIA
BACHELOR OF ARTS—Misses Betty Cooke Newport News; Feolia Martin, Bristol; Mary Taylor, Lynchburg; Wilhelmina Hoffer, Suffolk.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE—Miss Marguerite Pope, Newport News.

OTHER STATES
BACHELOR OF ARTS—Misses Gertrude Ball Hartford, Conn.; Kathryn Davenport, Philadelphia, Pa.; Helen Horton, Gary, W. Va.; Katherine Jenkins, New York, N. Y.; Mary Jean Kennedy, Hartford, Conn.; Louise Lewis Jacksonville, Fla.; Delores Lockett, Wilmington, Del.; Frances Walcott, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Vashti Warren, Baltimore, Md.; Elestae Merrick, R. I.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE—Misses Ruth Dowdell, Hartford, Conn.; Marion Peyton Rochester, N. Y.; Frankie Hardwicke, Talladega, Ala.

Those to receive degrees at the end of the summer session are: Mrs. Georgiana Frazier Matthews, High Point, N. C.; Miss Saral Louise Lawson, New Bern, N. C.; and Miss Thomasina Marion Wright, Rembert, S. C.

18d-1944

Tennessee

MEHARRY'S 1944 COMMENCEMENT IS Globe + Independent - Nashville, RATED BEST IN SCHOOL'S HISTORY

4-14-44
Tenn.
Silver Anniversary of Class of 1919 Was
Leading Feature of Alumni Meeting;
Achievements of Graduates Cited

The alumni of Meharry Medical College seemed to be rallying to its support as never before in history. The support of the present administration is superb, which was manifested by the attendance at the commencement exercises in the form of class reunions. Then, too, their presence was supported by their liberal contributions to their alma mater.

The spirit of loyalty and cooperation was at its zenith in the class of 1919. The class graduated with forty-one members. Ten are dead, the whereabouts of three are unknown and twenty-eight are in active practice and doing well. Sixteen members were in attendance and seventeen have responded to the contributions of the Meharry endowment fund. We are expecting a one-hundred per cent response within the next few days. To date we have raised two thousand two hundred forty dollars (\$2,240.00) and we are fairly certain that this amount will reach three thousand dollars within the next few days.

4-14-44
Meharry made the stay of these men an elegant one and for all who attended. The smoker given on Friday night by the class of '19 was enjoyed by all present. Then the banquet on Saturday night was a most enjoyable affair. The speaker at the banquet was Dr. C. H. D. Bowers, who acquitted himself well as was shown by the ovation given him by the enthusiastic audience of about five hundred people including alumni and friends of the college.

Sunday March 19th at three o'clock at the commencement exercises Dr. E. I. Robinson, president of the National Medical Association, made the presentation speech of the contribution by his masterly eloquence and delivery and also for the liberal contribution by the class.

4-14-44
Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical College, thanked Dr. E. I. Robinson for his praise of Meharry and he also spoke in commendable terms of the class in thanking them for the splendid contribution. He also congratulated Dr. J. A. Bone, president of the class who is a member of the fac-

ulty for making a good job out of his efforts to make a success out of the silver anniversary of the class. We are also indebted to President Davis of A. and M. State College for his splendid cooperation in helping us to make the occasion one of history.

The class parted jubilant in spirit over the greetings they received at Meharry and the hospitality of the people of Nashville. We will meet again five years hence, 1949.

18d-1944

63 Get Degrees At Hampton Convocation

Two Graduates From
Africa; Address
By Dr. Locke

HAMPTON, Va. — A total of

63 men and women were graduated at the fourth annual summer convocation exercises of Hampton Institute, on Friday, August 18 at the close of the nine-weeks summer term of the college. Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University delivered the main address at the convocation which was held in Ogden Hall at 10 a. m.

Fourteen of the prospective graduates were candidates for the master of arts degree, forty-eight for the degree of bachelor of science, and one student, Miss Candace E. Williams of Asheville, N. C., a major in tailoring, was awarded the trade diploma.

Warning that the paternalistic attitude in interracial relations is outmoded and that chauvinistic racialism is a dangerous hindrance to the attainment of real democracy, Dr. Locke urged the graduates, as educated people, to cultivate a broad social consciousness and give currency to the term "inter-cultural," which he called "a new term, not a new idea."

DR. LOCKE which will shift the emphasis back to what inter-racial originally meant."

14 M. A. DEGREES

Those awarded the master's degree were:

VIRGINIA—Mary E. Brown, Norfolk; Agnes D. Green, Almeta D. Hare, and Neider Simpson, Newport News; and William H. Watson, Portsmouth; FLORIDA—Ethel G. Barnett, Jacksonville; Charles L. Williams, Miami; GEORGIA—Ada L. Price and William E. Price, Louisville; ALABAMA—Nettie B. Develle, Boligee; KENTUCKY—Lottie A. Williams, Carlisle; LOUISIANA—Sara A. Jordan, Scotlandville; MARYLAND—Annie O. W. Brown, Pocomoke; WEST VIRGINIA—Emily L. Raspberry, Rosemont.

TWO AFRICAN GRADUATES

Miss Sara A. Buffer and James J. Cooper



of Monrovia, Liberia, were among the 48 candidates for the bachelor's degree. Others were: VIRGINIA—Catherine T. Barbour, Helen E. Johnson, Annie S. B. Thompson, Eleanor L. Rice, and Wendell A. Robbins, Hampton; Ruth B. Barco, Blackstone; Pearl F. Barnett and Permelia E. Miller, Lynchburg; Christine T. Campbell, Bessie P. Harris, Erma T. F. Jordan, Rachel J. Norcom, and Ruby B. P. Mercer, Portsmouth; Louise V. Davenport, Listena G. S. Dozier, Doris B. Sumner, Mary G. Lester, and James E. Newby, Norfolk; Cecil T. Erwin, Newport News; Evelyn W. Johnson, Remell T. Lomax, and Frances E. Ross, Alexandria; Persis R. Jennings, Victoria; Mary E. Lewis, Williamsburg.

NORTH CAROLINA — Helen C. Cooper, Washington; Lillie S. J. Dusenbury, Asheville; Emma C. Godwin, Middlesex; Ella L. Honablu, Tarboro; Marjorie D. Parrish, Rocky Mount; Ada C. McKay, Wilmington;

FLORIDA—Catherine L. F. Bolden, and Lula M. W. Hawthorne, Pensacola; Marie E. Jones, Arredith N. Sessions, Sara E. Brooks and Rubianna D. Rutledge, Jacksonville; Mamie T. Shannon, West Palm Beach.

MARYLAND—Lois E. R. Alston, Princess Anne; Cora V. B. Geslee, Hebron; Lulus C. Hardesty, Annapolis. ALABAMA—Irma E. Coleman, Childersburg. NEW YORK—Helen L. Davis, New York City. OHIO—Cora J. Thurman, Columbus. TENNESSEE—Charles W. Percy, Knoxville; PENNSYLVANIA—Warner L. Franklin, Cornwall; WEST VIRGINIA—James D. Bland, Fairmont.

Hampton Awards Degrees to 63

HAMPTON, Va. — Sixty-three men and women were awarded degrees at the fourth annual convocation exercises of Hampton Institute, August 18, at the close of the nine-week summer term of the college.

Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University, delivered the main address at the convocation which was held in Ogden Hall.

14 to Get Masters Degrees

Fourteen received master of arts degrees, forty-eight the bachelor of science, and one student, Miss Candace E. Williams of Asheville, N.C., a major in tailoring, was presented a trade diploma.

Those who received master's degrees are:

VIRGINIA—Mary E. Brown, Norfolk; Agnes D. Green, Almeta D. Hare and Neider Simpson, Newport News; and William H. Watson, Portsmouth; FLORIDA—Ethel G. Barnett, Jacksonville, and Charles L. Williams, Miami; GEORGIA — Ada L. Price and William E. Price, Louisville; ALABAMA—Nettie B. Develle, Boligee; KENTUCKY—Lottie A. Williams, Carlisle; LOUISIANA—Sara A. Jordan, Scotlandville; MARYLAND—Annie O. W. Brown, Pocomoke, and WEST VIRGINIA — Emily L. Raspberry, Rosemont.

2 AFRICAN GRADUATES

Miss Sara A. Buffer and James J. Cooper of Monrovia, Liberia, are among the forty-eight candidates for the bachelor's degree. Others are:

VIRGINIA—Catherine T. Barbour, Helen E. Johnson, Annie S. B. Thompson, Eleanor L. Rice, and Wendell A. Robbins, Hampton; Ruth B. T. Barco, Blackstone; Pearl F. Barnett and Permelia E. Miller, Lynchburg; Christine T. Campbell, Bessie P. Harris, Erma T. F. Jordan, Rachel J. Norcom and Ruby B. P. Mercer, Portsmouth;

Louise V. Davenport, Listena G. S. Dozier, Doris B. Sumner, Mary G. Lester and James E. Newby, Norfolk; Cecil T. Erwin, Newport News; Evelyn W. Johnson, Remell T. Lomax and Frances E. Ross, Alexandria; Persis R. Jennings, Victoria; Mary E. Lewis, Williamsburg;

Virginia

NORTH CAROLINA — Helen C. Cooper, Washington; Lillie S. J. Dusenbury, Asheville; Emma C. Godwin, Middlesex; Ella L. Honablu, Tarboro; Marjorie D. Parrish, Rocky Mount; Ada C. McKay, Wilmington;

FLORIDA—Catherine L. F. Bolden, and Lula M. W. Hawthorne, Pensacola; Marie E. Jones, Arredith N. Sessions, Sara E. Brooks and Rubianna D. Rutledge, Jacksonville; Mamie T. Shannon, West Palm Beach.

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